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THE

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SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
16th July	ARABIA	7903	MACEDONIA.	10512
22nd ,,	SALSETTE	6000		
30th ,,	CALEDONIA	7688	MOLDAVIA	9800
4th August	SALSETTE	6000		
12th ,,	EGYPT	7912		
20th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9500
27th ,,	HIMALAYA	6898	MARMORA	10509
3rd Sept.	SALSETTE	6000		
10th ,,	OCEANA	6610		
17th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
24th ,,	PERSIA	7951		
1st Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9631
8th ,,	ARABIA	7903		
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
22nd ,,	EGYPT	7912		
29th ,,	MANTUA	10885		
5th Nov.	HIMALAYA	6898		
12th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
19th ,,	MARMORA	10509		
26th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	4th Augt 1910.
SYDNEY	4,118	Costa	1st Sept. ,,
SALAZIE	6,147	Riquier	29th Sept. ,,
NERA	6,538	Martin	27th Oct. ,,
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	24th Nov. ,,
ARMAND BEHIC	6,326	K	22nd Dec. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,678	Barillon	19th Jan. 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations Generali Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
NERA	6,538	Martin	12th Aug. 1910.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	9th Sept ,,

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
MARQ. BADOURHEM	4796	.....	1st August
KOERNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st October
KORRERR	5422	A. Foresti	1st November
BOHEMIA	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st December
BREGENZ	3394	A. de Petris	16th ,,

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
F. FERDINAND	6046	E. Cobol	28th July
OHINA	6917	G. Bergmillan	29th December

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice..... Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... ,, 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London..... ,, 545 ,, 635*
Saloon Class to London and back..... ,, 865 ,, 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back..... ,, 525
Intermediate Class to London ..... ,, 445
Intermediate Class to London and back ,, 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... ,, 675
Single Class to London ..... ,, 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back ..... ,, 865 to 945 *

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INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Vorwaerts	.....	5990	25th July 1910

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co. Bombay

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI (Direct.)

T. S. "LINGA," 2,171 tons, on Friday, 22nd July, at 6 a. m, or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 21st July calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "SULIMAN," 2,510 tons, on Monday, 18th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA. (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "WARORA," 3,980 tons, [sailing on or about the 19th July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

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15th July, 1910.

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BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS. (CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
C. City of Glasgow	9500	...	July 29
C. City of Calcutta	11000	...	,, 30
C. City of Manchester	8900	...	August 13
B. City of Lucknow	6000	...	,, 21
A. Trafford Hall	8000	...	,, 25
C. City of Karachi	8400	...	Sept. 8
B. Locksley Hall	7500	...	,, 13
B. City of Naples	9000	...	,, 23
C. City of York	11000	...	Oct. 4

A. 1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans, and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

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No extra charge for Express Service or two Berthed Cabins.

Electric Fans free.

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OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1910.

In conjunction with the Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8, and 9 months, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool.	Due Bombay.
*C. City of Manchester	8900	.....	July 23
*B. City of Lucknow	5900	July 30	Aug. 26
*C. City of York	11000	Aug. 22	Sept. 13
†C. City of Glasgow	9500	Sept. 17	Octr. 10
*C. City of Calcutta	11000	,, 22	,, 15
†C. City of London	11000	Octr. 17	Nov. 6
*A. Trafford Hall	8000	,, 26	,, 19

* Calling at Naples. † Calling at Marseilles.

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In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
TO
MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, HAMBURG & BREMEN.

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Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co., Agents.
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A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive, terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath. Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

11 Gold Medals awarded.
Number of inventions patented.

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MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,

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OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

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BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
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SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 15,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

AMOY	JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula.)	PENANG
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HONGKONG	NAGASAKI	
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)	NEW YORK	
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum secured amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

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Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE,
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL,
Rs. 30,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

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Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

10 H. P. NOISELESS

NAPIER

Chasis Price £ 233 with tyres or Rupees 3,495.

"I think this fairly constitutes a record."

LAUNCESTON,
23RD MAY, 1910.

MESSRS. S. F. EDGE, Ltd.,
14, New Buclington Street, W.

GENTLEMEN,—I arrived in Launceston with my 10 H.P. Napier all safe, my average being 22 miles an hour. I had never previously driven a car of any kind, nor had I ever taken any lessons previous to starting. I THINK THIS FAIRLY CONSTITUTES A RECORD, and goes to show how easy your cars are to manage, and when they leave your works, HOW PERFECT IN ADJUSTMENT THEY MUST BE. London to Launceston is over 200 miles, with only 2 Stops at Salisbury and Hointon to take in petrol.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) S. P. WENMOTH.

THREE YEARS' GUARANTEE.

Models from 10 H. P. to 90 H. P. Prices from £ 233 to £ 1712 with tyres.

We charge London Prices, plus importing charges to India.

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KEROSINE OILS.	PETROL.
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Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE

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ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

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are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an Immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

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E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

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TEA.

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Liquid Fuel

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Hold the largest stock of the newest Designs in CRETONNES out of England (over 120 patterns to choose from), also a similar number of patterns in

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CALL and INSPECT our Stock or send for illustrated Catalogue.

ESTIMATES FREE.

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Telegrams: "BILLIARDS," Bombay

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE of AD INTERIM DIVIDENDS for the six months ending 30th June, 1910, payable on and after the following dates at the Bank of Bombay, Bombay :—

THE AHMEDABAD PRANTEJ RAILWAY CO., LTD.—

Rs. 15 per Share payable on and after the 25th July, 1910, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 16th July, 1910, and the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 18th July to 23rd July, 1910, both days inclusive.

THE AHMEDABAD PRANTEJ RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED (BRAHMAKHED EXTENSION.—

The First Payment of Interest out of Capital for the period ended 30th June, 1910, at the Rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable on and after the 25th July, 1910, to those Shareholders, whose names stand on the Register on the 16th July, 1910, and the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 18th July to 23rd July, 1910, both days inclusive.

THE AMRITSAR PATTI RAILWAY CO., LTD.—

Rs. 2-8-0 per Share payable on and after the 1st August, 1910, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 23rd July, 1910, and the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th July to 30th July, 1910, both days inclusive.

THE AMRITSAR PATTI RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED (PATTI-KASUR EXTENSION).—

The Second Payment of Interest out of Capital for the half year ended 30th June, 1910, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable on and after the 1st August, 1910, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on 23rd July, 1910, and the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th July to 30th July, 1910, both days inclusive.

THE AHMEDABAD DHOLKA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—

Rs. 2-8-0 per Share payable on and after the 1st August, 1910, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 23rd July, 1910, and the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th July to 30th July, 1910, both days inclusive.

THE TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—

Rs. 10-0-0 per Share payable on and after the 15th August, 1910, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 30th July, 1910, and the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from the 1st August to 13th August, 1910, both days inclusive.

The Dividend & or Interest Warrants will be posted to the Registered Addresses of the Shareholders.

By Order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th July, 1910.

LONDON FIRM is OPEN to undertake a few first class COMMERCIAL AGENCIES and invites correspondence (in confidence) to "Mercantile", care of J. W. VICKERS & Co., 5, Nicholas Lane, London, E. C., England.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

RECRUITING NATIVE ARMY.

THE SERVICES of PENSIONED and DISCHARGED SEPOYS of the NATIVE ARMY require for employment in civil capacities may be obtained on application to—

(i) the Recruiting Officers in charge of the following districts:—

Peshawar for Pathans. Jhelum for Punjabi Mahomedans. Jullundur for Sikhs. Jullundur (Dhurmsala from 15th August to 15th October) for Dogras. Ajmer for Rajputana and Central India Hindus and Mahomedans. Delhi for Jats and Hindustani Mahomedans. Lucknow for Hindustani Hindus. Poona for Mahrattas and Deccani Mahomedans.

(ii) the Pension Pay Master, Madras, for Madrasis.

All applications from employers should include the particulars shown below and should be addressed to the officers referred to at the places above mentioned:—

(1) Name of person or firm offering employment.
(2) Nature of, and place at which, employment is offered.
(3) Proposed pay and period for which employment is offered.
(4) Whether railway fare to place of employment will be paid or not.
(5) Whether return railway fare will be paid in case of pensioner being discharged for no fault of his own, or after a definite period of service.
(6) Class of men required, e.g., Sikh, Pathan, Dogras, etc.

A. H. O. SPENCE, Major,
Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

Simla, 7th July, 1910.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POON RACING SEASON, 1910.

THE RACING SEASON will consist of about 22 days racing, to be held, as follows, from July to October, 1910 :—

(A) About 12 EXTRA MEETINGS. (The 1st Extra will be held, weather permitting, on Saturday, 30th July and it is proposed to hold 7 Extra Meetings before Poona Races, 1st Meeting, and 5 Extra Meetings after Poona Races, 2nd Meeting.)

(B) POONA RACES.
FIRST MEETING, 4 days.
3rd, 7th, 10th and 17th September.
SECOND MEETING, 3 days.
24th and 28th September and 1st October.

(C) CLOSED MEETING, 2 days, (13th and 21st September.)

SEASON TICKETS.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons will be issued for the above Meetings as under, and at the rates shown opposite each :—

For the WHOLE SEASON comprising A. B. & C.
Each Gentleman ..... Rs. 60
Each Lady ..... „ 15

For the POONA RACES, FIRST and SECOND MEETINGS and CLOSED MEETING, comprising B. & C.
Each Gentleman ..... Rs. 30
Each Lady ..... „ 7

N. B.—MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB and LADIES will receive Tickets.
NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB will receive Books of Coupons.

2. Tickets and Books of Coupons are obtainable at the Office of the Turf Club, Race Course, Poona, or at the Gate.

3. No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.		SECOND ENCLOSURE.	
Single Ticket	Rs. 5	Single Ticket	Rs. 1 8
Lady	„ 2	Soldiers in Uniform	„ 1 0
		Lady	„ 0 8

1. Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gate only.
2. Special Trains from and to Bombay will run as usual.

N.B.—Tickets of admission and Coupon books are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club. Children in arms will not be admitted.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. Club.

Race Stand, Poona, 15th June, 1910.

E. F. ALLBLESS LEPER HOME, TROMBAY.

IS OPEN to LEPERS of all Castes and Creeds. Efficient Medical attendance with the latest scientific methods of treatment. Feeding and Clothing free of charge. No interference with the religious beliefs. For admission, apply to—

D. A. D'MONTE, M.D.,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
E. F. Allbless Leper Home, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that Mr. A. C. BAURLE and Mr. G. KUHWEIDE have THIS DAY been ADMITTED PARTNERS in our firm.

M. OSTERMAYER & CO.

Bombay, 15th July, 1910.

JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Sale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT, Victoria Road.

Price List and Sample Free on Application.

MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

FOR SALE.

A FOUR SEATED ARGYLL CAR, 10-12 h.p., Aster engine. Bask entrance. Dual ignition. In good running order. Complete with Stepney wheel, all necessary tools, five lamps (including two powerful Ducellier head lights), syren, horn and Stewart's distance, speed and trip recorder.

Price Rs. 2,225.

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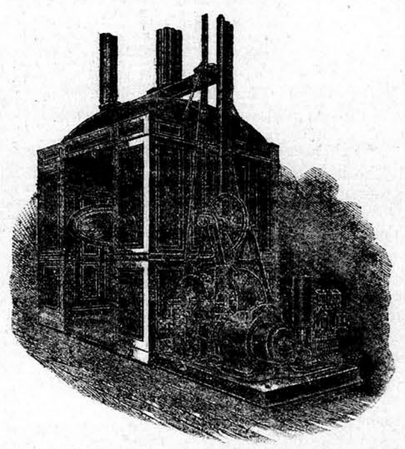

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Address: Grahams Buildings.

O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager*.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 15.

The break in the rains, due to the Bombay monsoon, is practically complete, and only a few falls have occurred outside the field of the Bay current, which is itself more active than of late. Nearly general rain has fallen in Eastern Bengal and Assam, fairly general rain in Burma and the East of Bengal, while a few falls have occurred in the West of the United Provinces, the South of the Peninsula and the North Madras Coast.

Kyaukpyu had four inches; Yamethin, one; Akyab, Dhubri and Mymensingh, two; Chittagong, Barisal and Jalpaiguri, one and a half; Narayanganj, three; Bareilly, one; and Dehia Dun, two.

Forecast :—No important change.

The Arabian Mail Steamer reports winds of rather below the average strength there has thus been a large diminution of strength in the monsoon winds, corresponding with the falling off in the rainfall.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Mapla-Byculla made Fort Colaba.	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered		31·24	27·22	26·77	26·09
Friday, 15th July		0·00	0·00	0·02	0·04
Total		31·24	27·22	26·79	26·13
Same date last year		50·87	45·92	54·63	37·92

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., GUMBALLA HILL, July 14.

Station.	Rainfall up to 8 a.m. Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1908.	Corpdg Total 1909.
Gumballa Hill	In. cts. 0·00	In. cts. 29·23	In. cts. 38·11	In cts. 18·99

Appended is Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Nearest Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (13th July)	96·6	82·1	...	0·00
Jask	95·3	86·8	...	0·00
Muskat (13th July)	92·3	85·1	...	0·00
Multan	101·3	83·0	...	0·71
Rawalpindi	94·8	73·4	0·04	8·71
Lahore	95·4	81·2	...	6·62
Hissa	...	...	...	...
Ambala	91·5	76·0	0·15	10·54
Delhi	91·7	80·2	...	6·56
Agra	97·0	83·0	...	4·37
Mainpuri	98·3	87·5	...	3·01
Jhansi	92·5	79·5	...	8·46
Cawnpore	97·0	80·5	...	5·49
Allahabad	96·6	81·5	...	4·86
Jacobabad	105·6	83·8	...	2·00
Karachi	88·5	81·0	...	10·42
Ajmer	96·4	75·2	...	9·18
Jaipur	96·2	77·1	...	2·22
Kotah	91·0	78·1	...	10·38
Bhuj	88·1	77·0	...	12·52
Dwarka	85·8	81·2	...	8·37
Veraval	83·6	80·3	...	9·62
Rajkot	90·6	75·0	...	16·30
Dasvnagar Farm	95·1	77·5	...	14·68
Surat	86·1	78·6	...	21·90
Ahmedabad	91·6	77·2	...	13·15
Deesa	88·3	75·4	...	13·72
Neemuch	84·0	...	...	12·57
Indore	81·6	71·6	...	15·71
Jubbulpore	86·3	74·8	...	14·07
Seogor	86·1	73·5	...	8·71
Hoshangabad	85·8	74·9	...	17·70
Khandwa	86·7	75·6	...	12·30
Akola	90·2	73·1	...	11·20
Amroti	89·3	74·8	...	13·00
Nagpur	90·6	75·8	...	27·01
Chanda	93·5	77·0	...	15·53
Raipur	89·7	75·6	...	19·58
Bombay	86·6	79·1	0·01	26·13
Mahabgirl	86·3	78·9	...	38·30
Mormugao	85·0	77·7	...	49·76
Karwar	84·8	75·0	...	66·16
Malegaon	90·4	71·6	...	12·30
Ahamednagar	85·4	67·0	...	10·15
Poona	85·0	69·3	0·01	9·03
Sholapur	98·3	72·4	...	5·77
Bijapur	92·2	69·2	...	3·59
Belgaum	77·8	68·1	0·03	14·36
Aurangabad	89·2	68·2	...	6·64
Nizamabad (Indur)	93·4	75·2	...	11·06
Hyderabad	92·3	73·7	...	7·42
Mangalore	84·8	70·8	...	53·73
Calicut	84·3	70·1	...	41·46
Cochin	86·2	77·8	...	36·63
Colombo	87·5	77·5	0·01	9·20
Masulipatam	97·3	80·7	...	9·20
Bellary	91·1	72·8	...	1·32
Cuddapah	99·2	79·1	...	4·17
Madras	97·5	81·6	...	2·47
Bangalore	84·3	64·8	...	3·33
Coimbatore	89·9	71·8	...	1·21
Trichinopoly	96·1	77·3	...	2·60
Negapatam	100·0	80·0	...	0·69

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 15th July was 29·746 inches The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 11 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be '14 inch and this will be higher and lower by '01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by '01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 15TH JULY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 15th July, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala records 0·15" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded at Rawalpindi and Ambala, but clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess except at Jhansi and Cawnpore; night temperature is also in excess at Mainpur.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Upper Sind and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture, and temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess in the southern half of the division; the minimum is normal.

General Remarks.—Except for light rain at Ambala, weather has been rainless.

Isolated showers may occur in the submontane districts and possibly in the Peninsula.

P. & O. Mail Steamer Report.—S. S. "Caledonia" which left Aden at noon on the 10th, experienced from Long. 57° E. to her arrival in port this morning south-westerly winds which were strong at first but weakened to moderate towards the end of the voyage. She had south-westerly sea and swell, occasionally cloudy skies, but no rain. The strength of the monsoon current has decreased in the Arabian Sea since last week.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

8TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 17TH JULY, 1910.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-45 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Agutter in G.
Hymns.—196—201—520—180.
5-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Woodward in A.
Hymns.—545—281—265.
Collections for—Church Expenses.

Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.
On Wednesdays—Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
(The Afghan Memorial Church.)
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
11 a. m.—Parade Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

WEEK DAYS.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist, Thursday.
8 a.m.—Matins, Daily. Thursday, 8-30.
5-30 p.m.—Army Guild of the Holy Standard and St. Helena Thursday.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a.m.—Matins and Litany.
8 a.m.—Choral Eucharist.
Preacher : Rev. Father Chard.
10-30 a.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Choral Evensong.
Preacher : Rev. Father Nicholson.
Alms for Church Expenses.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
11 a.m.—Joint Morning Service.
5-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—145.
Hymns.—17—230—356.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
8 a.m.—Morning Prayer, and Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.
8-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
Preacher—Rev. R. O. Jenkins.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Preacher.—Rev. R. O. Jenkins.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.
10 a.m.—Preacher. Rev. R. O. Jenkins.
6-30 p.m.—Preacher.—Mr. G. Bennett.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Preacher.—Rev. P. Eykyn.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, Waudby Road.
11 a.m.—Service at Parel.
Rev. A S Crichton.
11 a.m.—United Service.
(St. Andrew's Church.)
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Rev. Alex S. Crichton.
Hymns.—585, 327, 371.
Psalm.—130.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
(Worshipping in the Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road.)
11 a.m.—Morning Service.—Preacher Rev. H. E. Barrell.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service: Preacher Rev. H. E. Barrell.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH.
(Malabar Hill).
8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
P. R. Brinton Chaplain.
St. Stephen's Bandra.
11-15 a. m.—Matins and Sermon.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
(Lansdown Road, Apollo Bunder).
SUNDAY SERVICES.
11 a. m.—Preacher, Rev. F. Wood.
6-30 p.m.—Preacher, Rev. Bishop. F. W. Warne, D. D.
9-45 a. m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.

ACCIDENT AT MILITARY TATTOO.

An accident by which two persons were killed and a number of others more or less seriously injured occurred late on Saturday night, June 25, at Roundhay Park, near Leeds, on the occasion of the annual gala on behalf of the Leeds Lifeboat Saturday Fund. Owing to heavy rain early in the day, there was only a small attendance in the afternoon, but about 10,000 persons had assembled a night to witness what was described as a display of mammoth bomb-shells. Lieut.-Col. J. W. Stead, of the 7th batt. West Yorkshire Regt. (Leeds Rifles), was in command of about 600 members of the Territorial Force, and there was a military torchlight tattoo, accompanied by a firework display by Messrs. Riley and Son, of Ossett. One eighteen-inch bomb or shell was successfully discharged from a powerful mortar, and a second bomb had been fired, when the mortar exploded with a loud report. Lance-Sergt. Harry Pullan, aged twenty-three, of the 7th batta. of the West Yorkshire Regt. (Territorials), who was about forty yards away was struck and killed by a piece of flying metal fragments of which were found in different parts of the field. One piece is stated to have been at least eighteen inches long and six inches wide, and a smaller piece was found 200 yards away near the nurses' tent, where a nurse was struck. On the opposite side of the field two boys were struck, and a number of other casualties reported. The ambulance brigade attended many injured persons, several of whom were removed to the Leeds General Infirmary. In addition to Lance-Sergt. Pullan, who lived at New Wortley, another man was found dead. His injuries were so severe that his features were undistinguishable, but he was afterwards identified.

The seamen's institute presented to Hongkong by Mr. Hormusji Modi was opened recently.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for very additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

AUSTEN—June 18, at 101 Onslow Square, S W, the wife of Lieut B A Austen, R N, of a son.
COPE—June 29, at Woodgate Golders Green Road, Hendon, London, N. W. the wife of Sydney Cope (late of the P. and O. Co.'s Service), of a daughter.
HUNT—June 22, at Simla, the wife of Capt Cecil E Hunt, 34th Sikh Pioneers, of a son.
KING—June 23, at Farnborough Park, Farnborough, Hants, the wife of Capt W A de C King, of a son.
RAYMOND—June 26, at 2 Courtland Terrace, W, the wife of Major Harry Elliott Raymond, 19th Regt, of Foot, of a son.
BAILEY—June 21, at 38 Westminster Mansions, London, S W, the wife of the Hon Herbert C Bailey, of a daughter.
GOOCH—June 26, at Hylands, Chelmsford, the wife of Sir Daniel Gooch, Bart, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BURR—FLOYD—June 22, at St James's, Muswell Hill, Herbert Greenwood Burr to Nellie Constance, daughter of Edmund Floyd.
GRANT—COX—June 25, at Lyndhurst Road Church, Hampstead, Charles James Alexander, son of Lieut.-Col R A P. Grant, to Edith Mary (Zoe), daughter of Ernest F Cox.
HEDGES—CAVELL—June 23, at St Mary's, Wallingford, Francis Reade, son of F E Hedges, to Nesta Violet, daughter of Percy de M Cavell, J P.
JOHNSTONE—RAFFLES FLINT—June 23, at Holy Trinity, Sloane Street, George Horace Johnstone, to Alison, daughter of Canon Raffles Flint, of Nansawsan, Cornwall.

DEATHS.

ASTLEY—June 24, at Bickenhall Mansions, W, Hugh Francis Lethbridge Astley, son of the late Sir Francis Dugdale Astley, Bart, of Everley, Wiltshire, aged 78.
CLERKE—June 23, at Seodley Leintwardine, Herefordshire, Charles Longueville Clerke, son of the late Col Sir William Henry Clerke, Bart, aged 81.
FREMANTLE—June 27, at Chuffs, Holyport, Julia, widow of the late Major-Gen FitzRoy Fremantle, C B.
GIBB—June 23, James Gibb, formerly M P for the Harrow Division, aged 66.
JACKSON—June 20, at 9 Chatsworth Road, West Norwood, Deputy-Inspector-Gen G Jackson, B N, aged 78.
MANNING—June 21, at 24 Hamilton Road, Ealing, Capt Henry Manning, aged 83.
SCRYMGOUR—June 26, at 50 Thornton Avenue, Mary Graham Scrymgour, daughter of the late Capt Scrymgour, R N.

INDIA.

BIRTH.

DALE GREEN—July 2, at Lahore, the wife of Mr John Dale Green, of a daughter.

DEATH.

LAING—July 10, at Hope Ville, Nagalore, Shevaroy Hills, Elrington Reid Laing, aged 61 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 0m.; Sun sets, 7h. 18m. High water, 4-39m., 4-30a.; Low water, 10-5m. 11-25a.
The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Arabia" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m.
Cricket, Bombay Gymkhana. "A" team vs. St. Xaviera's College, Home. "B" team vs. Fort and and Proprietary School, away.
Harwood League Football, Commercial Gymkhana vs. Y. M. C. A.
Entertainment to Mr. Sano, Professor of Ju-jitsu Sir D. M. Petit Gymnastic Institution, 6 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph. "That Girl of Dixon's," Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p. m.

MAXIM :—"Doing nothing is doing ill."

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Devanha" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a.m. on Wednesday, the 20th July. Parcel mail for China closes at the New G. P. O. at 5-30 p.m. on the 19th instant.

ENTERTAINMENT.—An entertainment will be held this afternoon at 6 o'clock at the Sir D. M. Petit Gymnastic Institution, in honour of Mr. J. Sano, Professor of "Ju-jitsu" as he proceeds to Mysore. Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, will preside.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Robert Muir (50), an Engineer on board the s.s. "Arabia" was found lying unconscious on the ventilating grating of the engine room. The ship's medical officer examined and found his temperature 110 degrees. He was taken on the deck and died soon after.

BISHOP F. W. WARNE, D. D.—The Rev. Bishop F. W. Warne, D. D., of Lucknow, one of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Southern Asia, will preach in the Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder, to-morrow, Sunday evening, at 6-30.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—To-morrow, the Senior Class of the Brotherhood will meet at 9 A.M. (S.T.), in the Hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, when Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan, B.A., Bar-at-law, will conduct the class, and will expound "Aristotle's Politics." The Junior Class of the Brotherhood will meet the same hour at Bhuleshwar in the Goculdas Tejpal High School and will be conducted by Mr. N. S. Kayshik, B.A.

DESTRUCTION OF CATTLE BY FIRE.—About one o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a jowli shed owned by Rajabali, a milkman, at Dharavi. The wife of Rajabali who was lying ill in the bed noticed the fire and woke up her husband and two children to go out and save their lives, but four buffaloes and one sheep could not be got out and they were burnt to death. The damage is estimated at Rs. 575.

UNITED FREE CHURCH LITERARY SOCIETY.—We have received a copy of the Magazine of the United Free Church Literary Society, a first issue we believe and one which does credit to the members. It contains a dozen short stories and poems, several of which show literary ability, while none are without interest. A good proportion of the contributions deal with some phase of Indian life, but the best of them is the story with what the volume commences, a simple tale of Scotland, by E. I. R. H.

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m., this evening :—

March	Guard of Honour
Overture	Le Cheval de Bronze
Czardas No 2	
Grand Selection	Carmen
Valse Lente	Rouge et Noir
Selection	Reminiscences of England
Char March	La Mattchiche
	Karl Kaps
	Auber
	Miehiles
	Bizet
	Letter
	Godfrey
	Clerc

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

ANOTHER popular programme is being presented to-night at the Novelty Theatre by the Excelsior Cinematograph. The star films will be found to be unique attractions. "That Girl of Dixon's" is certainly one of the best American dramas ever produced by the Edison Company. The panoromic views of St.-Moritz (Switzerland) are the best productions in cinematography with several unique snaps of the world's champion skaters, and we feel sure that sportsmen will highly appreciate these pictures. Fun in this week's programme is both fast and furious, no less than four rattling good comic series being shown. Max Linder, the popular comedian, is seen there as a soldier in love with his captain's wife.

There are several other pictures well worth seeing and this programme should prove a draw to Bombay amusement seekers.

HIGH COURT.

DISPUTE BETWEEN NEIGHBOURS.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Robertson heard the suit brought by Curseji Dadabhoy Bhownagri and another against Framji Nassarwanji Captain, in which the plaintiffs prayed for a declaration for the free use of the whole yard in front of the defendant's former building in Lohar Chawl.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jardine and Mr. Bhulibhai J. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshah and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs and the Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah and Mr. W. L. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., for the defendant.

The plaint stated that one Framji Ruttonji owned certain property at Lohar Chawl. Messrs. Forbes and Company as the mortgagees of the property sold the property in separate lots with the free use of the yard in front. Plaintiffs claimed that they, as such purchasers, and their tenants were entitled to the use of the common yard. They had used that right for upwards of twenty years.

The defendant submitted that the tenants of the several compartments of the range of buildings could only enjoy any right of way over the yard in the terms of their respective conveyances. The defendant denied that the yard had been freely or at all used by the tenants of the plaintiffs.

The case is proceeding.

POLICE NEWS.

1,951 BOOKS SEIZED.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Pettigara, of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, appeared, and informed the Court that he had seized 1,951 books on Thursday evening under a search warrant. The books consisted of 49 copies of "Tilak Jaijekar," 1,446 copies of "Tilak Gita," 453 copies of "Tilak Povada," and 3 copies of "Drouni Manitharan." They were seized from the shops of Messrs. Parchure Paranit and Co., the Hind Agency, Poorandhare and Co., Shri Guru Dutt and Co., Mahadeo Ramchander and Takuram Pundlik Shete.

His Worship ordered the books to be impounded awaiting the orders of Government.

ALLEGED THEFT.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walker charged Lalmahomed Fakir Mahomed and Abdul Rahman with theft of a gold ring, valued at Rs. 250 and with abetment.

Mr. Albert Edward Maclaughlan, an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Marcks and Co., stated that on the 13th instant the two accused entered the shop at 10 o'clock by the front door. The second accused went to the side door and engaged the manager in conversation, while the first accused came up to witness and asked him to show him some rings. Witness showed him the rings, when the accused looked at a particular ring and returned it and asked to be shown some other jewellery. The accused then went back to the ring case and pointed to a ring at the farther end of the case, which he said he wanted to see. Witness put his hand into the case to take out the ring when the accused also put his hand into the case under the pretext of pointing out the ring and in doing so lifted another ring with one of his fingers and hid it in his palm. Witness caught a glint of the ring in the accused's hand and took it out of his hand. Both the accused then hurried out of the shop. Witness followed them and had them arrested. When searched, eight annas were found on the person of the first accused and two pice on that of the second. The accused pleaded not guilty, stating they were strangers and had come to Bombay for sight-seeing.

Further hearing was adjourned.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspectors Lewis and Chapman charged one Ibrahimji Alibhoy alias Iban Chandukhanawalla of Duncan Road, with receiving stolen property, namely, a box containing saris and other wearing apparels, valued at about Rs. 100. It appeared from evidence that some time back a house, situated in Sindee Lane, Null Bazar, was broken into and theft committed. The culprits were arrested and sentenced. The property was traced to the accused. The accused was convicted and sentenced to undergo six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

FOOTBALL.

The Harwood League.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS TELEGRAPHS.

The Gymkhana scored their second item in the League 1st evening defeating the Telegraphs by the odd goal in five. For the former points were scored in the first half by Cuper and Lewin and for the Telegraphists by Eamer. After the interval the Gymkhana again netted from a Melee and Keith-Roche was rather badly beaten by Burke. The Gymkhana thus won by 3 goals to 2.

The teams were :—

GYMKHANA.—Goal, Keith-Roche; backs, Cooper Zewin; half backs, Barratt, Jaeger and Johnston, forwards, Abbott, Sim, Cupper, Cardoza and Evans.

TELEGRAPHS:—Goal, Sexton, backs, Nicholls and Warwick, half-backs, Burke, Westwood and Lawrence, forwards, Green, Dyce, Tipper, Woodcock and Eamer.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	3	1	14
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	2	0	8
E Masagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	1	29
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	0	1	10
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospital	0	1	9
Total	8	4	94
This day last year	4	4	64

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

July 14th 1910.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	88	34	2
B	143	56	2
B	118	98	13
C	100	34	6
D	54	24	0
E	86	12	0
E	83	36	1
F	45	1	0
G	53	2	0
Total	775	297	24
Total killed to date rate			1072

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says : "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

UNDER the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association, Dr. Sorab C. Hormusjee, M.D., D.P.H., delivered a lecture on 14 instant to the students of the St. Xavier's High School on "How to lead a healthy life." The Hall was crowded and there were more than 300 students present. The lecturer pointed out to the students that for a healthy life the conditions necessary are fresh air, pure water, good food and open air exercise. On each one of these necessities of life he dwelt at length and explained to them how the absence of any one of these impaired the constitution and brought on sickness, and that they must always endeavour to maintain health, which kept body and mind undisturbed. He also advised them that any trying and fatiguing subject which they might have to study should be taken up in the morning hours and the less fatiguing subjects should be reserved for the afternoon. They were advised not to indulge in any of the vices of smoking or drinking, both of which are injurious to the young. The lecturer further stated that some boys were in the habit of shooting birds and squirrels and sparrows, &c. Instead of their taking delight and pleasure in killing these innocent creatures they might with advantage to themselves and to their neighbours take to destroying mosquitoes and mosquito larvæ which are very abundant in and around houses in Bombay and if they took to this practice during their leisure hours they would be doing a great service to the City. The students were also advised in connection with consumption to get rid of the filthy and dangerous habit of spitting on the floors of rooms. Many magic lantern slides explaining the cause of prevention of the spread of plague were shown. The slides and lantern were kindly lent for the occasion by Col. Bannerman, Director of the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory. A hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer were proposed by the Revd. Father Rector who said that Dr. Sorab was an old student of the St. Xavier's School and that they took pride in him and that it was very gratifying to see that he took an interest in the students and that his troubles would be amply repaid if they followed his advice and acted according to his very useful instructions.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Caledonia," July 15.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Caledonia," Captain W. Hayward, R.N.R., which arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English Mails of the 1st July, brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Afjal, Mr M F
Bose, Mr B K
Dobb, Mr C E
Daud, Mr B S
Harwood, Mrs
Harter, Mr H H
Hunter, Mr A
Judge, Mr G J
Kaye, (child) Miss D
Kanga, Lt-Col J K
Keane, Mrs A M
Kennedy, Lt and Qm M J Mrs
May, Mr Bertram
Mahomed, A Ali
McIntosh, Mrs D B
Murray, Mr B G
Nuge, Mr Ramsay
O'Byrne, Mr J J
Palin, Mrs and Miss
Reynolds, Mr W, and Miss Reynolds, Jr Mr
Thom, Miss
Thoburn, Mr A
White, Miss M N
Woods, Mrs
Woodhead, Mr G E

FROM MARSELLES.

Belts, Mr H M
Bradshaw, Mr A E
Brewar, Mr J, Mrs, Miss
Bose, Mr K C
Campbell, Mr R G, Mrs
Campbell, Miss L M
Dawson, Maj H M Hon, Mrs Deakin, Mr G B
Duncan, Mr W A
Ewing, Rev A H
Gillyes, Lt H
Grantham, Mr V
Gosgriff, Mr E
Gray, Mr B L
Gwynn, Mr A H
Halkat, Mr S T G
Holditch, Capt H A
Hildesley, Mr H H
Haywood, Mr T Curtis
Hunter, Mr S A
Hutton, Mr H H
Jennings, Mr J G
Kirby, Mr R, Mrs, & child
Kumlabai, Mrs
Ley, I C S, Mr W E
Lewis, Mr R F
Moore, Maj R T, Miss
Mokadam, Mr B P
Moulton, Mr T G V
Murray, Mr D S
Munro, Hon Mr Justice and Mrs
Mohiuddin
Nooruddin, Mr M
Nordlinger, Mr Chas
Radford, Mr E A
Read, Mr F S
Shaw, Rev W L P
Steel, Capt R A
Stewart, Capt A F
Trimbakrao, Mr V
Thanaibai, Mrs, native servant
Whittaker, Mr H
Wallace, Mr D R
White, Sir Arnold
Wanner, Mr A H

FROM BRINDISI.

Brodigan, Mr F G
Baxter, Mr A W
Nutting, Mr H
Swan, Mr Peter
Swainadba, Dr S, Mrs

FROM KARACHI.

Betham, Lt R G A
Bbutto, Mr A G
Conway-Gordon, Miss M
Vyall, Mr F W

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Arabia," July 1.

The P & O Co's steamer "Arabia," Capta'n W. B. Palmer, R. N R., will sail to-day for Europe, &c., with the following passengers :—

Anderson, Mr C W
Ardaseer, Mr C H
Astbury, Mr Thomas
Azad, Mr M K
Bagley, Mr F R
Bannatyne, Mr F C
Betterton, Mr F A
Baurle, Mr A C
Beauchamp, Comdr W G
Binny, Capt A J M
Blagrave, Mr and Mrs J W B
Brown, Capt H C
Candler, Mr E
Carmichael, Miss
Chambers, Mr
Cockell, Mr C F
Cockell, Mr N
Cooper, Mr
Crowans, Maj-Genl J S
Cox, Rev L E
Claridge, Mr A E
Clarke, Capt G C C
Crouch, Mr G
Craig, Mr J McA
Crump, Mr H Ashbrooke
de Labilliere, Capt E G D
De Tuyll, Mr M
Eberstein, Mr P M
France, Mr W A
Franks, Miss M
French, Capt C A
Ganga Ram, C I E, Rai Bahadur
Gifford, Mr, 2 children and 2 infants.
Gorton, Mr W H
Grunberg, Mr F
Hall, Lt-Col E A W
Holroyd, Capt G
Hanmer, Mr L A G
Hartley, Mr and Mrs J
Harvey, Mr Allan
Hepworth, Mr & Mrs J W
Heslop, Mr S
Hill, Mr and Mrs S Charles
Hobart, Mr D
Hooper, Mr Isaac
Hopwood, Mr H
Hussain, Mr S A
Hynas, Mr W A
Jenkins, Mr J L
Johnston, Mr J O
Kapadia, Mr J R
Keed, Mr F C
Keed, Mr S R
Kilkelly's, Nurse Mrs, (Miss Burke Roche) child and infant
Kirby, Mr L
Krishnan, Mr P M
Lal Bhatia, Mr S
Lardon, Col H
Landon, Dr E (Miss)
Landon, Mrs, child and governess
Lees, Miss C L
Leigh, Mr M S
Lilley, Mr H H
Lind, Miss G
Lockett, Capt V W
Logeman, Miss M V and native servant
Lynn, Mr C M
Macnaghton, Mr H
Macpherson, Mrs W C
Mahon, Major-General B
Maitra, Mr H C
Malyon, Mr F H
Martin, Mr
McAlpin, Mr F D
McEvoy, Mr F
McNeile, Maj D H
Merk, Mrs
Mowbray, Miss M G
Monat-Jones, Mr B
Muir Macson, Mr
Napier, I M S, Capt A H
Nethersole, Mr J
Nicolson, Maj W H
Obdedar, Mr C N
Paddon, Capt S S W
Paton, Mr W
Penny, Mr
Petrie, Mr and Mrs A
Pilkington, Mr H
Pirrie, Maj J W
Price, Mr J D
Price, Mr J H
Renny, Col and Mrs S M
Roberts, Lt Col J R
Robinson, Capt C W
Roe, Lt Col and Mrs C H
Rosher, Mr F E
Ryder, Major C H D
Sanders, Mr H J
Sapte, Col D
Sewaknam, Mr
Shaw, Mr J O
Silver, Mrs B, 2 infants and ayah
Sitwell, Capt N S H
Smith, Mr J
Smyth, I M S Lt Col J
Stratford, Mr Mrs F and infant
Stewart, Mr D M
Swifte, Major E L
Talookdar, Mr K B
Thomas, Lt Col F H S
Tuibull, Hon Mr Justice W
Tudor Owen, Mr H
Underhill, Miss
Von, Ernsthausen, Mr A C
Vander Gucht, Capt
Vost, Lt Col W
Volkers, Mr R C
Wales, Mr Chas W
Waring, Maj A H
Westfall, Miss A M
Wilkie, Mr
Williamson, Mr K B
Zobeli, Mrs and Miss

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Morgan Dockrell, Indian Army, eldest son of Dr. and Mrs. Dockrell, of Cavendish Square, and Lucy, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ladenburg, of 1 Sussex Square, Hyde Park.

HIGH

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Chancery of the Royal Victorian Order, St. James's Palace, June 29. The King has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of the inspection by His Majesty of the Grenadier Guards, to make the following promotion in and appointments to the Royal Victorian Orders:—To be Commander: Colonel Robert Gordon Gordon-Gilmour, C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O., Commanding the Regiment and Regimental District. To be Members of the Fourth Class. Lieutenant-Colonel Harold Goodeve Ruggles-Brise, Commanding 3rd Battalion. Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Rudolph, Earl of Cavan, Commanding 1st Battalion. Captain The Honourable Robert Lygon, Regimental Adjutant.

Chancery of the Royal Victorian Order,
St James's Palace, July 1.

The King has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Royal Victorian Order, to take effect from the dates noted:—To be member of the Fourth Class: 22nd June, 1910. Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin Berkeley Cook, 1st Life Guards. 29th June, 1910. Major Hugh St Aubyn Wake, 2nd Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles, in charge of his Majesty's Indian Orderly Officers (1910).

Whitehall, July 1.

The King has been pleased, by Warrant under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 1st instant, to appoint Bertram Edward Sargeaunt Esq., to be Clerk of the Council in the Isle of Man, in the room of Anthony Browne Herbert Story, Esq., deceased.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 13th May, 1901:—Lieutenant Walter Arthur Saloy has been transferred to the Emergency List at his own request. Dated 27th June.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

The Honourable Adrian Verney Cave to be Sub-Lieutenant Dated 15th June 1909.

Admiralty, June 30.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Orders in Council of 8th December, 1903 and 18th October, 1909—Commander Charles Richard Wynn Brewis has this day been placed on the Retired List at his own request.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of 31st July, 1875, the following Commanders have this day been allowed to assume the rank of Captain on the Retired List of His Majesty's Fleet—Charles Goodhart May, John Stannope Clarke Charles Gerald Shepherd Miles.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870 and His late Majesty's Order in Council of 18th October, 1909—Lieutenant Cecil Rytner Acklom has been placed on the Retired List at his own request Dated 1st June.

In accordance with the provisions of his late Majesty's Order in Council of 18th October, 1909—Lieutenant Eric Charles Ducas has this day been placed on Retired List at his own request.

The undermentioned Paymasters have this day been advanced to the rank of Staff Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet:—Donald Graham Hewlett, Ernest Humphrey McArthur Dyer, William John Cochrane Johnston, Geoffrey Perceval Silver, William Frederick Haynes, Arthur Mudge, William Randal Hodder.

Gunner Samuel James Portbury has this day been promoted to rank of Chief Gunner in His Majesty's Fleet.

Admiralty, July 1.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Nelson Bendyshe is placed on the Retired List at his own request, under the provisions of Order in Council of 29th November, 1881.

Captain Cecil William Robert Dalton to be Major vice Bendyshe retired. Dated 1st July.

War Office, Whitehall, July 1.

The Dorsetshire Regiment.

Major-General Henry Cook, C.B, to be Colonel, vice Honorary Major-General Wade W R T Gackwell C B, deceased Dated 17th June.

War Office, Whitehall, 1st July.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Major-General Thomas Perrott, C B, from Commanding in the Straits Settlements, to Command the Royal Artillery at Gibraltar, vice Major-General A J Nixon, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 8th June.

Captain William J. Johnston, Royal Engineers, to be a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, at the War Office, vice Captain T T Benrens, Royal Engineers, who has vacated that appointment. Dated 20th June,

Establishments.

Balloon School, Lieutenant Philip W L Brooke-Smith, Royal Engineers, to be Instructor, vice Captain W A de C King, Royal Engineers, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 7th June.

Cavalry.

1st King's Dragoon Guards, Supernumerary Captain the Honourable Alexander G A Hore-Ruthven, V C, is restored to the establishment, vice H F Wickham, promoted. Dated 14th June.

Second Lieutenant Ralph G For to be Lieutenant, vice S E Harvey, placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health. Dated 13th May.

8th King's Royal Irish Hussars, Captain Robert Lambert. D S O, retires on retired pay. Dated 2nd July.

11th Prince Albert's Own Hussars, Second Lieutenant Edward L Spiers, from the Half-pay List, to be Lieutenant, vice J FitzG Bannatyne, seconded. Dated 2nd July.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Major Edward W M Powell. D S O, retires on retired pay. Dated 2nd July.

Captain Cecil H Saunders is seconded for service with the Army Ordnance Department. Dated 20th June.

Lieutenant John W Parrington to be Adjutant, vice H W Alley, promoted Major. Dated 16th June.

Royal Garrison Artillery Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Wyndham Cummings, on completion of the period of service as a Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, is placed on the Half-pay List. Dated 1st July.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George C Dowell to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice W H Cummings. Dated 1st July.

Supernumerary Major Walton Jennings is restored to the establishment, vice G C Dowell. Dated 1st July.

Captain Charles R Crowdy is seconded for service on the Staff Dated 18th June.

Supernumerary Captain Henry M Vandeleur is restored to the establishment, vice C R Crowdy Dated 18th June.

Second Lieutenant Thomas C Greenwood to be Lieutenant, under the provisions of Article 27, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 27th June.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Major and Brevet Colonel Henry R Gale to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel G H Fowke, promoted Colonel. Dated 22nd June.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains, under the provisions of Article 28, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909:—Norman W Benton dated 3rd May, Edward C Baker dated 25th June, Francis H W Archbold dated 25th June

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—Granville Walton, vice N W Benton dated 3rd May, Percy G Spackman, vice G J W Exnam, promoted dated 16th May, Harold G Mac George, vice E C Baker dated 25th June, Hubert R P Reynolds, vice F H W Archbold dated 25th June.

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Guards, Captain Torquhil G Matheson to be Major, vice R Longueville, retired. Dated 18th May.

Scots Guards, Second Lieutenant Bolton L. Fletcher is seconded for service on the staff under the provisions of Article 74.b., Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 10th June.

Infantry.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), Lieutenant Eustace W. Maude is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army. Dated 26th May.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment), Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Thomas O F. Somerville, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on the Half-pay List Dated 26th June.

Major John H. A Boyes to be Lieutenant-Colonel vice Brevet Colonel T. C. F. Somerville. Dated 26th June.

The Northumberland Fusiliers, Second Lieutenant George R F Leverson to be Adjutant, vice Captain H W Archer dated 26th June.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Lieutenant Francis B Follett to be Adjutant, vice Captain R H W Brewis dated 2nd July.

The Royal Fusiliers City of London Regiment, Captain Gilbert D'A Elliot-Cooper is seconded for service on the Staff dated 3rd June.

The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second Lieutenant Frederick W A Steele is antedated to 15th April, 1910, vice R B de B Hodge, promoted.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Robert H Pipon is restored to the establishment, vice C E H Harding, placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health dated 20th June.

The Lincolnshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Edward Cragg resigns his Commission. Dated 2nd July.

The Suffolk Regiment. The undermentioned Captains to be Majors:—Henry F H Clifford, vice W Keates, retired. Dated 7th June. Charles D P Crooke, vice S E M Lloyd, retired. Dated 25th June. Lieutenant Ernest E Orford to be Captain, vice H F H Clifford. Dated 7th June. Second Lieutenant George H Henty to be Lieutenant, vice E E Orford. Dated 7th June.

The Lancashire Fusiliers, Captain Douglas T Seckham retires on retired pay Dated 2nd July,

Supernumerary Lieutenant Hugh D Grimke-Drayton is restored to the establishment vice H. A. Kirkby, promoted Dated 14th June.

The Cheshire Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Reginald P. Grove on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion is placed on the Half-pay List Dated 26th June.

Major Harry F Kellie to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice brevet Colonel R P Grove Dated 26th June.

The East Lancashire Regiment, Captain William H Cooper, from the Half pay List, is restored to the establishment, vice T S Lambert, seconded, with precedence next below A C M Alington. Dated 16th June.

The South Staffordshire Regiment, Lieutenant Herbert J C Leland, D S O, from The Royal Munster Fusiliers, to be Captain, vice C A M Howard, retired. Dated 4th December, 1909, but not to carry back pay or allowances prior to 2nd July.

Lieutenant H M Powell to be Captain, on augmentation. Dated 1st April.

The Welsh Regiment, Quartermaster and Honorary Major James McDonald is placed on retired pay. Dated 2nd July.

Sergeant-Major Alfred Holt to be Quartermaster with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Honorary Major J McDonald. Dated 2nd July.

The Northamptonshire Regiment, The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—Sydney S Havne, on augmentation. Dated 1st April. Edward E White, vice E L Hughes, seconded. Dated 7th May, Supernumerary Lieutenant Horace Lloyd is restored to the establishment, vice S S Hayne. Dated 1st April. The King's Soropshire Light Infantry, The promotion to the rank of Captain of the undermentioned Lieutenants is antedated as follows:—Lancelot A Jackson, vice B S Murray, seconded. Dated 9th January. Hugh S Rogers, an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry, under the provisions of Article 26 Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, dated 9th January. Leonard D Farber, vice E B Luard promoted. Dated 11th February.

Charles M Vassar-Smith, in succession to Major W A Payo, who holds a Staff appointment Dated 19th March, Lieutenant Rupert E Holmes a'Court to be Captain on augmentation Dated 1st April.

The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of the undermentioned Second Lieutenants is antedated as follows:—Henry Linton, M V O, vice L D Farber Dated 11th February Walter D Vyvyan, vice C M Vassar-Smith Dated 19th March, Second Lieutenant Frederick H R Maunsell to be Lieutenant, vice R E Holmes a'Court Dated 1st April. The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Lieutenant John F R Hope is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 1st June.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—John V E Lees, vice W H Deedes, seconded Dated 8th May, Patricius G Chaworth-Musters, vice J F R Hope, seconded Dated 1st June Gentleman Cadet Courtenay William Fladgate from The Royal Military College to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant J F R Hope, seconded Dated 2nd July;

The Highland Light Infantry The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 11th May, Hugh M Ocaigie-Haikett, vice C T Martin, appointed Adjutant 4th Battalion.

Percy B Davis, Adjutant, (under the provisions) of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion,

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's), Lieutenant Alfred Richard Burness, from 3rd Battalion, The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), to be Second Lieutenant, vice A MacL Little, resigned. Dated 2nd July.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, Supernumerary Lieutenant Charles C Grieve is restored to the establishment vice Lord J T Stewart-Murray, promoted. Dated 1st July.

The Royal Irish Rifles, The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 13th May, Hugh N Durant, vice H R Charley, seconded. Arthur M O'Sullivan, Adjutant, under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers, Lieutenant Richard C Dobbs to be Captain, vice H M Taylor, retired. Dated 11th June. Second Lieutenant Brian P F Murre to be Lieutenant, on augmentation. Dated 1st April. The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment Royal Canadians, Lieutenant Reginald W Gray to be Captain on augmentation. Dated 1st April. The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants Reginald G D Small vice W Gray. Dated 1st April Vereker W H Venour vice C S Hamilton, seconded Dated 13th April. The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Second Lieutenant John F K Dobbs to be Lieutenant vice R H B de la P Beresford, resigned Dated 15th June.

Army Veterinary Service.

Army Veterinary Corps, Lieutenant (on probation Edward H Brogan resigns his Commission. Dated 10th June.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

The undermentioned Staff Nurses to be Sisters Dated 16th June, Miss Margaret J Heppla Miss Sarah Richards Miss Margaret B Williams.

The undermentioned Staff Nurses are confirmed in their appointments, their periods of provisional service having expired:—Miss Gladys F V Temperley Miss Norah M Illoy Miss Rose M Rooke.

Army Ordnance Department.

Captain Cecil Hewis Saunders, Royal Artillery, to be an Ordnance Officer, 4th Class, to fill an existing vacancy Dated 20th June, Supernumerary Commissary of Ordnance and Honorary Captain William Halick retires on retired pay Dated 2nd July.

Army Schools.

Inspector of Army Schools and Honorary Lieutenant John H Head is granted the honorary rank of Captain Dated 27th June.

Memoranda.

The undermentioned officers to be Aides-de-Camp General to the King Dated 1st July:—General Sir William G Nicholson, G C B Lieutenant-General Sir Horace L Smith Dorrien, K C B, D S O, Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur H Paget, K C B, K C V O, Major-General John S Ewart, C B.

The undermentioned Colonels are placed on retired pay:—Edward R Courtenay C B, Colonel in charge Cavalry Records, York Dated 27th June.

Richard L Hippisley, CB, Half-pay List. Dated 2nd July.

Colonel George AMills C. B., on completion of his period of service in command of a District retires on retired pay Dated 25th June.

Colonel William G B Western, C B on resigning his appointment on the Staff is placed on the Half-pay List. Dated 1st July. Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Alfred G Balfour, on completion of his period of service as Commandant Royal Military School of Music, retires on retired pay dated 29th June.

The undermentioned Brevet Colonels, Half pay List, to be Colonels:—Capel M Brunker dated 24th June Reginald P Grove dated 26th June, Wilfrid H Cummings dated 1st July, Captain temporary Major Harry W Stevens, The South Wales Borderers, is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, while employed with the King's African Rifles. Dated 26th June. Quartermaster and Honorary Captain James McDonald, The Welsh Regiment, is granted the honorary rank of Major dated 26th June.

The undermentioned Quartermasters and Honorary Lieutenants are granted the honorary rank of Captain:—Louis Woodham, The King's (Liverpool Regiment). Dated 27th June. William T Bazley, Royal Engineers. Dated 30th June.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE DUST CLOAK.

Time was, writes a London Correspondent, when the dust cloak was an item which was the last of all to be considered where the dress budget was concerned. It had no standing in the world of dress. Women bought it after they had bought their frocks and hats, gloves and scarves, and when there was only the tiniest margin left in their dress allowance to permit of an outlay. The name of dust cloak was, besides, no misnomer. Its object was to protect the gown from dust, and as such only it was considered by its would-be wearer, with an apparent absence of vanity which in these days is nothing short of astonishing. Now, however, all this is changed. The dust coat or clock has merged into the daintiest and most alluring of garments possible, and the ninon vetements which is the lineal descendant of the hideous garment our grandmothers drew around them when they took their drives abroad is fit for any function, from a garden party to a box at the Opera.

FLOSS SILK BRODERIES AND GREY PEARLS.

In half-mourning tones and in black these wraps are at the very height and apex of their attractiveness. Unless fashioned of black charmeuse as are so many, they are usually quite transparent, so that the silhouette of the figure, is plainly seen underneath, enveloped in a mist of soft grey or mauve, while the addition of the floss silk trimming which is superseding the metal trimmings of a weeks ago gives the necessary richness to the scheme. These floss silk broderies provide the border to the huge slits which form the opening of the loose bag sleeves, while they likewise outline the upper part of the cloak, which is brought closely round the column of the throat, and sometimes edged the fronts and run down the centre of the back as well. On the examples of grey ninon, great smoke grey pearls are likewise worked into the scheme, these huge cabuchon beads being as much a feature of the embroideries of to-day as mock diamonds were of the evening frocks of last winter. Their soft, subdued lustre combine very effectively with the floss silk broderies, while numbers of the grey cloaks are, besides, lined with black, which will throw into relief the white or neutral tint of the gown underneath and produce a most becoming effect when the fronts are thrown back.

RETURN OF LACE FLOUNCES.

The old-fashioned lace flounces which used to form the finish of so many gowns in the days of the crinoline are slowly working their way back to favour. They will, however, be worn with a distinct difference. Instead of being mounted one above the other as they were in the old days, when three or four wide examples covered the whole of the skirt from the waist to the hem, only one flounce is introduced, and this commences at the knees, covering the rather tight foundation underneath and often put in in kilts or gathers. As a matter of fact, it forms the underdress, commencing from beneath the tunic. Dyed grey and mauve lace will both be used in this connection, as well as quantities of black dentalle, but pure white blonde lace will perhaps take premier rank, and the delicate pattern of Chantilly is likewise high in request.

WREATHS OF SHIRLEY POPPIES.

Crepe flowers in pure white and of positively gigantic proportions are to be seen just now adinfinitum, these ghostly blossoms, which are piled on the pure white Tagal hats, having petals which measure six or seven inches long, and which naturally require an enormous shape to give them their full value. There is very little arrangement required where the flowers are concerned, a mass of the blossoms being dropped lightly on the hat, while not infrequently a magpie alliance will be suggested by black and white mingled together, or white flowers have the outer petals formed of soft mist-grey. Grey hats wreathed with purple Shirley poppies represent, too, a scheme which has been adopted with enthusiasm by the modern milliner, and which is very becoming to a younger face. The clusters of barley and wheat which are still enjoying such a large measure of popularity are besides varied with clusters of grey shaking grass, as well as the tall spears of the sword-grass bleached a pure white.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—From July 1.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major C H Bowen, B
Major W J McElhinny, R E, B
Capt F V O Beit, I M S, B
Mr M W Fenton, B Cov
Mr H L H Shuttleworth, B B Cov
Mr M Laurie, B Cov
Mr C W S Pitter, B Cov
Mr B A Blenkinsop, B
Dr E G Hill, B
Mr L Crawford, B
Mr R C Barker, C I E, B
Mr W H Joyce, B
Mr J M B Stuart, B
Mr J H Lace, B
Mr O C Lees, B
Lieut Col R Robertson, I M S, M
Mr A W Robert, M
Mr R H Hopkins, Bo
Mr H N Crouch, Bo
Mr P Wright, Bo
Rev H Mould, Bo
Col G B Hodson, 57 Rifles
Col F C Grant, 38 C I H
Lieut-Col W S Mardale, 31 Lrs
Lieut Col J A G Rainsford, 93 Berar Inf
Major G A H Beatty, 9 H Horse
Major J A Bliss, 64 Prs
Major A J H Swiney, R E
Major G A C Taylor, 63 P L Inf
Major J Penny, I M S
Major C A F Hocken, 35 Sind H
Major R S Faul, 126 Bel
Capt H E Redman, 99 Inf
Capt S M Rice, Bde Major, Jhansi Bde
Capt G M Millar, I M S
Capt C E Edward-Collins, S and T Corps
Capt J M G Butler, 57 Rifles
Capt R J B Yates, 22 Cav
Capt A C D Thorne, 105 Mah
Lieut P D Saxton, 20 D C O Inf
Lieut H N Baker, 75 Carn Inf
Lieut N F C Mulloy, 32 Lrs
Lieut W A de Gale, 5 Cav
Lieut R H Wilson, 82 Punj
Engineer G N Rowe R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major H A Cameron, R E, B, 3 mo 5 days on M C
Capt F C Hirst, B, 1 mo 6 days
Mr R T Clarke, B, Cov, 1 mo 5 days
Mr F J Harvey, B, 1 year
Mr H R H Coxe, B, 6 days
Mr J F Williams, B, 4 mo
Rev J H Collins, B, 3 days
Mr F W Wadley, 3 mo
Mr N P Morrison, B, 2 mo M C
Mr R A Graham, M Cov, 12 days
Mr A W Robert, M 2 mo M C
Mr D Donovan, Bo, 4 mo M C
Col E B Burton, to 12-8-1911
Lieut Col J Fisher, 2 G R, 4 mo
Lieut-Col G A Brownrigg, 128 Prs, 3 mo M C
Major F A Wilson, R E, 2 mo
Major C F Dobbie, 9 Inf 16 days
Major F A Kingston, 3 4 mo M C
Major W L Williams, D A A G, Mandalay Bde, to 6-10-1910
Major W A M Bruce, Mil Accts Dept, 6 mo
Capt H C Buckley, I M S, 4 mo
Capt W O Grant, inspr of A Signalling, Sn Army, to 15-10-1910
Capt W H Bingham, 69 Punj 2 mo
Capt S Whitworth Jones I M S, 6 weeks
Capt M Miles, 41 Dogras, 6 mo M C
Capt S A Delme-Radcliffe, 17 Punj, to 15-10-1910
Lieut T W Kirkwood, 17 Cav, 10 days
Lieut C V Martin, 29 Lrs, 2 mo M C
Lieut J H M Fuller, 88 Inf, 4 mo
Lieut A H M Wilson, Bodyguard, Govr of Bombay, 7 days
Lieut J S Graham, Mil Accts Dept, 4 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr C A Henderson, M Cov
Major F Manners-Smith, 3 G R
Lieut M O Vigors, 9 H Horse

Party Cakes for the Children are best when made at home. You can be certain then that the ingredients are all wholesome and clean.

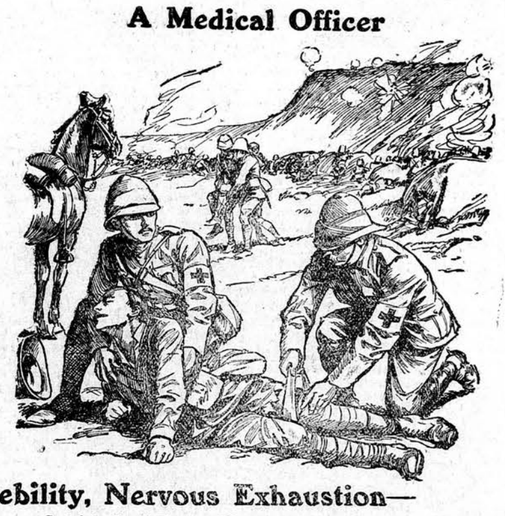
To ensure best results, however—use

"PAISLEY FLOUR"
(Trade Mark)

—the *sure* raising powder. It makes cakes so nice, light and digestible that children can eat them with safety.

Made by Brown & Polson. Recipes in every tin for cakes particularly suited for children.

A Medical Officer



Debility, Nervous Exhaustion—

Certainly the absolute confidence of eminent doctors is evidence enough of the exceptional benefits imparted by Phosferine. Even doctors cannot do more to prove their confidence than by *using Phosferine to remedy their own disorders.* Could any proof be more definite, more convincing than the testimony of John Dodd, D.S.M., Medical Officer in the late South African War, who says: "After being shot through both lungs I was dangerously reduced, and I attribute it solely to Phosferine that I regained my usual health. I have *proved* the value of Phosferine in brain, nerve, and muscular exhaustion." This brilliant medical officer found Phosferine particularly serviceable for insufficiency of nerve force, and declares nothing was so suitable in combating fevers, chills, &c.

Not possible now

John Dodd, D.S.M. (late of the Medical Staff, 5th Imperial Yeomanry, 1st Brigade, South Africa), Ladysmith House, Witton-le-Wear, writes:—"I have had considerable experience in the use of your invaluable remedy Phosferine, and it has proved particularly serviceable where there exists *insufficiency of nerve force.* This condition, often due to primary weakness, lays the system open to influenza, colds, neuralgia, rheumatism, indigestion, fevers, and in remedying this predisposition I have found *nothing so suitable* as your preparation. Phosferine invariably goes to the root of the mischief direct. The *certainty* of its action is moreover an estimable feature. In debility and kindred ailments, caused by a reduced system, *it has unprecedented power,* and in my own case I can bear evidence to its exceptional value, and am indeed greatly indebted to its wonderful restorative properties. During the late war in South Africa, I was shot through both lungs and pericardium and that reduced me most dangerously; after taking Phosferine for about two months it brought me back to my usual health. *I attribute this solely to the use of Phosferine.* I have advised Phosferine in several cases, and *proved* its value in brain, nerve, and muscular exhaustion."—March 11, 1910.

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain
H.M. the King of Greece
The Imperial Family of China
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.R.H. The Grand Duchess of Hesse
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/6, 2/9 and 4/6 Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents:—
Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

C. & G. P. Co. H.

"Tyres of this price and quality are bound to make a good name for themselves."

writes one of our clients.

"I had a pair of 760 × 90 Continental's on the driving wheels of my car for over a year. I sold the car a short time ago and the tyres were practically unmarked, this after over a year's work on a metalled road. The last 875 × 105 tyre you sent me some months ago appears as though it will back up the good quality of my first set."

Reasonable Price, First Class Quality,
BUILT UP THE FAME OF
Continental Tyres.

FROM ALL DEALERS.
Wholesale from SCHRODER SMIDT & Co., Bombay.

For Tyre Repairs: CONTINENTAL,
TYRE REPAIR WORKS, BYCULLA STATION.

WRIGHT'S
COAL TAR SOAP
is acknowledged as an
ABSOLUTE SPECIFIC
in warding off the bites of
Mosquitos and Other Insects.
Good for Prickly Heat and Refreshing to the Skin.
6d. per Tablet.

To be obtained from:—
KATRAK & Co.,
KATRAK'S BUILDINGS, KARACHI.

CARLTON WHISKY

FINEST HIGHLAND MALT
11 YEARS OLD
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. Ld.
LONDON.
Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.
PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATION
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

LALKALA
Is by far The most effective Remedy for
ASTHMA HAYFEVER & CROUP.
GIVES IMMEDIATE RELIEF!
INDUCES REFRESHING SLEEP!
IS QUITE HARMLESS!
Recommended by the Medical Profession.
Sold in Cigarettes or Papers. Price, Re. 1-2-0 per box net.
Obtainable from:—KEMP & Co., Chemists, BOMBAY.
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers—
LUNDY, WILSON & Co., 110, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C

SAINT-RAPHAËL
TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.
Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence,*** *to young women,* ***children*** *and the* ***aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.*
DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.
CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*
To be taken on a lump of sugar.
COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, *Valence* (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co, Sole Agents for *Madras.* — PHILLIPS & Co. Agents in *Bombay.*
DUMOULIN & Co. Agents in *Pondichery.*

The Clayton Disinfecting Co.

HAND DRIVEN MACHINE.
22 Craven St. LONDON, W.C.

PLAGUE PREVENTION
DISINFECT WITH
Clayton Machines
(SULPHUR DIOXIDE GAS.)
As used in principal Indian and Eastern Ports, Crown Colonies, Europe, South America, Mexico, Etc., Etc.

ALL STOREKEEPERS SHOULD STOCK
ROWAT'S MANUFACTURES.
SPLENDID VALUE.

PICKLES
WORCESTER SAUCES
— AND —
VINEGARS
LOW PRICES.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS. SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Lowest C.I.F. Prices by applying to—
ROWAT & CO., GLASGOW.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

Unseemly Behaviour in Court

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SECUNDERABAD, JULY 15.

Carl de Hanks of German nationality, an artist who is well known all over India, brought a suit of criminal defamation against Sydney Frankel, a photographer of Trimulgherry. The case was opened yesterday before Mr. Scrafton, Assistant the Cantonment Magistrate. The complainant stated that he was for some time in accused's employ and left without notice because he alleges accused struck him. Further allegations are that accused wrote him a defamatory and aggressive reply to his application for payment of wages due and that accused verbally libelled him in a Sergeants Mess, also that accused wrote a libellous letter to his present employers.

The accused then addressed the Court stating that complainant was a dangerous character and applied word filths to him. The Magistrate immediately checked the accused and warned him that a recurrence of such language might result in a fine of anything up to Rs. 200. Accused said the words used in ignorance.

The Magistrate advised both the parties to settlement, otherwise to engage pleaders, otherwise the time of the Court would be wasted in irrelavencies and added that the point at issue was :

Was accused able to prove the defamatory statements if true were made for public good? Accused said he could prove that accused was a dangerous person and that in accused he had struck a scorpion. Conversation between accused and complainant followed, Suddenly the accused appealed for protection from insult. The Magistrate repeated the advice to engage pleaders. The case stands adjourned till the 21st instant.

AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

A Festive Incident.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, JULY 15.

The principal event during the past week was the celebration of the anniversary of the coronation of the Amir. For several days preparations have been in progress. Considerable interest has been aroused when it became known that the British Commissioner has been the recipient of a note couched in flowery Persian inviting him to attend the festival. The Commissioner Mr. J. S. Donald, C. I. E. accompanied by local officers and Maliks set out for the Afghan Camp. Approaching the Afghan Commissioners' camp, the party was met by a detachment of Afghan Cavalry under the Commandant of Ghulam Mohudin Khan as a Pathan Guard of Honour drawn up who presented arms to the accompaniment of the first two bars of "God save the King" played by the Brigade band summoned from Ali Khel for the occasion. On arrival of the British Commissioner was received by Afghan Sirdars and Brigadier General Abdul Aziz Khan.

CROP IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India :—

Heavy rain during week parts Karachi, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Kanara, West Khandesh, Poona, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kathiawar, Cutch, Mahi Kantha, Savantvadi, Kolhapur, good parts Larkana, Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmedabad, Surat, Thana, East Khandesh, Nasik, Palanpur, moderate parts Sukkur Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Baroda, slight parts Sholapur, Satara. Rainfall general and beneficial, but more needed parts Sukkur, Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Poona, Sholapur, Belgaum, Kolhapur. Break needed parts Ahmedabad Broach, West Khandesh. Kharif sowing generally progressing, but retarded parts Kanara, West Khandesh owing to excessive rain, and parts Belgaum for want of rain. Transplantation in progress parts Siud, Gujarat, Kanara, Poona, Satara, Savantvadi, retarded parts Thana, Ratnagiri for want of sufficient rain. Sowing of cotton in progress parts Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, East Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Baroda, Fodder-supply adequate except parts Sukkur, Hyderabad. Agricultural stock sufficient except parts Deccan, generally in good condition. Drinking water generally sufficient except parts Dharwar. Irrigation water adequate except parts Poona, Bijapur, Dharwar. Grain stocks sufficient. Prices fallen Ahmedabad, West Khandesh, Bijapur, risen Karachi, Upper Sind Frontier, stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable Sind 27 to 40, Gujerat 7 to 26, Konkan 2 to 26, Deccan 10 to 30, Karnatak 26 to 37 per cent. less than normal.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS,
BY CAPTAIN H.E.E. PROCTER, A. D. C., COMMANDING.
Bombay, 16th July.

1 The British Infantry Range will be available for practice this afternoon the 16th instant from 4 p.m.
2 School of Arms in conjunction with "G" Company B. V Rifles.
The above Class will be held at the Town Hall on Tuesday evening next, the 19th instant from 6 p.m.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 16th July.

LECTURE.

117 A lecture will be delivered by Major General J C Swann C B, in the Town Hall on 19th July 1910, at 9-30 p.m.
Subject.—Imperial Defence.
All members are invited to attend.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A

NOTICE.
Cricket.

The Nets will be available for practice on the Oval on Mondays and Thursdays from 5 p m.
The following match has been arranged. B V A vs The Gloucestershire Regt. At Colaba on Sunday 14th July at 1-15 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 16th July.

536.—Parade.—"G" Company—There will be a route march next Monday morning. Fall in 7-15 a.m. Dress—Mufti.
537. Lecture.—Tuesday the 19th inst.—Lecture at the Town Hall at 9-30 p. m. by Major General J. C. Swann, C B. Subject.—Imperial Defence.
All members are invited to attend.
Dress for Officers—Mess Dress white, other ranks Khaki but uniform is not compulsory.
538.—Reversion.—No 6398 Sergt M R Jardine, "G" Company reverts to the rank of Lance Corporal at his own request.
No 6879 Lce Corpl E W Dawson, "G" Company reverts to the rank Volunteer at his own request.
539 Enrolment—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Company:—
No 6955 Vol N L Fisher.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, JULY 15.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Justice Carnduff has been granted one month's leave with effect from the 9th August.

Lieutenant Childers, 32nd Lancers, is selected for employment into the Burma Military Police.

Miss N. V. C. A. Angell has been appointed a Nursing Sister in the Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India.

The services of Lieutenant H. W. Acton I. M. S. have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India to act as Assistant to the Director, Pasteur Institute, Kasauli.

Mr. James, Bar-at-law, appointed to officiate as Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta, vice Mr. Stokes.

Capt. Carter, I. M. S., granted five months' leave.

Capt. Owens, I. M. S., officiates as Chemical Examiner, Bengal, vice Major Black.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Wahab, I. A. becomes probationer Assistant Superintendant in the Survey of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

The Railway Board have sanctioned the construction of four more corridor upper class carriages for the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway in addition to 18 such carriages previously sanctioned. Estimates have been sanctioned for the provision of Indian Institutes at Chukardharpur and Bilaspur on the Bengal Nagpur Railway.

Mr. E. B. Beatson, Executive Engineer and Assistant Manager, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Manager of that Railway from the 13th June 1910.

Major Muter, R. E., Executive Engineer, is attached to Inspection, Circle No. 3, Lucknow. Mr. Langer officiates as Store-Keeper, North-West Railway, class two, grade 4.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following Royal Engineer Officers are confirmed in the Public Works Department of United Provinces.

Captains Macgeorge, Hogg and Forsyth, Lieutenants Graeme, Pollock, Bamerger and Haig.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. Fanshawe, Indian Education Service, is appointed to Rajkumar College.

Mr. Cornah, Assistant Principal, Aitcheson College, is granted 3½ months' leave.

Mr. Ashcroft from Aligarh officiates. Mr. E. P. Rennie, Political Agent, granted six months' extension of leave.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Mole, Examiner of Accounts is posted to Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

Mr. Hartley is appointed Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Calcutta.

Mr. James is attached to the office of Examiner of Accounts North-West Railway.

Mr. Tomkins officiates as Examiner, Public Works Accountant, Punjab. Mr. Scully, Assistant Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue granted two months' leave, Mr. Young officiates.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The following Captains are promoted Majors:—Barton, 94th Russel's Infantry, Mr. Chitty, 126th Infantry, Ramsay Supernumerary list.

Herdon, 55th Rifles, Taylor, 19th Infantry, Humphreys, 127th Infantry, Harcourt, 2nd Gurkhhas, Lieutenant Stodart, 11th Rajputs, becomes Captains. Major Wood, 17th Infantry, Major Ford, 104th Rifles, retire from service.

MARRIAGE OF MR. BASIL FOSTER, ACTOR AND CRICKETOR.

On June 30 Mr. Basil F. Foster, one of the famous cricketing brothers, who is now playing in "The Dollar Princess" at Daly's Theatre, was married at St. James's Church, Spanish-place, London, W., to Miss Gwendoline Broggden, also of Daly's Theatre. It was a pretty wedding. The bride, arrayed in white, was attended by four bridesmaids carrying flower-bedecked wands. Miss Gabrielle Ray, Miss Emmie Wheeln, Miss Kitty Welsh, and a number of bride's girl friends from Daly's Theatre were among the wedding guests.

The bridegroom had his brother, Mr. G. N. Foster, for best man, and his other brothers, Mr. H. K. Foster, Mr W. L. Foster, Mr. R. E. Foster, and Mr. N. J. Foster, as well as Mr. N. A. Knox, to cheer him on his way. The parents of both the bride and bridegroom were present at the ceremony as were also the Duke and Duchess of Rutland, the Ladies Manners, and the Hon'ble C. N. Bruce. The ceremony was performed by Father Bernard Vaughan, assisted by Cannon Gilde, and following the service a reception was held at the Coburg Hotel. Later in the day Mr. and Mrs. Foster left for the Continent. On their return to England they will go on tour together for Daly's Theatre with "The Merry Widow."

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect,
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadia Tenerriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St, Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 15th July 1910.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H	M.	Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	14	21	10	17	31
Teheran ...	15	13	25	1	33
Suez	15	14	30	0	29

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala, without additional charge (22-11-09).

Cable Obock Djibouti interrupted. (27-6-10).

China reports Luchow line working indifferently. Telegrams to north of China are subject to heavy delay. (28-6-10).

Owing telegraphic interrupted all express traffic for Burma, Assam, Arakan and Chittagong is subject to serious delay. Ordinary traffic cannot be accepted for the above named places till further notice (15-7-10).

On last King's birthday the Nizam was made an Honorary Lieutenant-General, the Maharaja of Mysore a Colonel, and Major Bir Bikram Singh of Sirmoori a Lieutenant-Colonel on the army.

THE IMPERIAL MARITIME LEAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We enclose a letter which emanating from no less than 158 Flag Officers, and General Officers of His Majesty's Navy and Army, makes public appeal to the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom to obtain parliamentary sanction to a loan of £100,000,000 for National Defence.

As no letter upon this subject has ever before had attached to it so vast a weight of expert authority, we venture to believe that large numbers of your readers, will be grateful to you, if you will give them the opportunity of perusing it in your columns.

This movement has been initiated and will be pursued by the Imperial Maritime League with the objects :

(1) Of assuring the safety of the entire Empire and of its sea-borne trade.

(2) Of unifying the question of national, and Imperial defence, by procuring the joint consideration of its needs, by sea, by land, and by air.

(3) Of removing the provision of the financial means of such defence from the vexed domain of the party politics of Great Britain into the serener atmosphere of knowledge and of responsibility.

That in taking this momentous step the League has correctly gauged public sentiment, is already apparent from the powerful editorial support accorded to it by some of the principal organs of British public opinion.

During the two and a half years of the League's existence, the absolute correctness of its diagnosis of the bearing of naval policy has been demonstrated by events, and Admiral Lord Charles Beresford has publicly testified that "As a matter of fact, it was the Maritime League that first saw the dangers we were drifting into, and brought them before the public."

It is believed by many best qualified to judge that not less will the League be justified in this case.

We may add, for the information of those who may not be already acquainted with the Imperial Maritime League's work and aims, that, based on very great naval and military support, it serves the cause of the mercantile marine as well as of the navy; that it fosters patriotism and the Imperial spirit; and that it deals in direct utterance and in courageous initiative.

The League stands for truth, not hidden but spoken, and for faith in the God-given-mission of our Empire and our race.

If any who read these words feel prompted to help in such labours and to aid the League in establishing its Branches in the overseas Dominions of the King, then we ask them to write to us at the Central Offices in London.—We are, etc.,

HAROLD F. WYATT,
L. GRAHAM H. HORTORN-SMITH,
Joint Founders and Joint Honorary Secretaries.
Imperial Maritime League.
June, 30.

To the Right Honourable, the Prime Minister, 10, Downing Street, S. W.

June, 1910.

HUNDRED MILLION LOAN FOR NATIONAL DEFENCE.

SIR,—It is an axiom to which we believe that you would readily assent that National Defence, and most especially the question of our naval strength, should be above politics and above party. Yet the governing condition of National Defence is finance, and under our present party system this fact necessarily brings Defence into the domain of political controversy.

But in recollection of the momentary truce lately imposed upon all such strife by our recent great national loss we venture now to appeal to you to adopt a proposal which, if carried into effect, would go far to lift National Defence above the arena of party by removing from that arena to a large extent, the vexed question of financial provision.

We make public appeal to you, therefore, as the Head of His Majesty's Government, to obtain sanction during the present Parliamentary Session to a Loan of one hundred million pounds for National Defence.

The sum named, if wisely expended, would be a final warning to potential antagonists that Great Britain declines to be outdone in the struggle for National and Imperial Independence. It is, moreover, of historic interest to the Liberal Party, inasmuch as it is the exact figure chosen by Mr. Cobden himself (in his well-known Rochdale speech of June 1861) to represent what he was prepared to spend on the British Navy alone "rather than allow the French Navy to be increased to a level with ours, because," as he then stated, "I should say that any attempt of that sort, without any legitimate grounds would argue some sinister design upon this country."

We do not inquire here whether any of the great nations does now in fact harbour sinister design against Great Britain. But we lay stress on the fundamental point that the approximation by any other country to our own maritime strength would be to the long run equally fatal to us, whether "sinister design" existed or not.

For conflict of interests between world-wide Empires is of frequent occurence without malignity of intention, and war with any naval power nearly as great as our own would entail such danger and suffering to our population as would preclude any British Ministry from voluntarily engaging in it. But in that case any menaced British interests would be consistently sacrificed; and Great Britain, with her daughter-nations, would thus be forced, soon and inevitably, into the position of a subordinate State, taking its orders from the rival Empire which it feared to fight.

Thus the binding need of maintaining British Naval Supremacy and of rendering the British Empire efficiency for war is independent altogether of the question of the present nature of the designs of any rival Power.

We are convinced that, in raising the Loan proposed, His Majesty's Government would receive the whole-hearted support of His Majesty's Opposition, who would gladly associate themselves with a scheme designed to secure safety to the Nation and to the Empire. We would point out further that as the Loan would form part of the Nation's Debt, and as its repayment would necessarily be spread over a considerable period of time, both parties would be equally responsible for its burden during the years when each, respectively, was in office.

We are convinced that, responsibility for the repayment being thus divided, your initiation of such a Loan would receive the support of an overwhelming majority of the Nation as large, irrespectively altogether of party ties.

For, external security is the evident condition of internal development.

In the earnest hope of your acceptance of the proposal which we thus submit we would venture respectfully to put before you a further suggestion, namely, to appoint a Committee of Naval and Military Officers to co-operate with the Naval and Military Officers of the Board of Admiralty and the Army Council, in formulating a scheme (in which the Navy, Army, and Aviation should alike be included for spending to the best national advantage the entirety of this Loan. By these means three important ends would be served:—(1) The inclusion of officers outside official ranks would assure the Nation that the Committee would be free from any political pressure the exercise of which might otherwise however unreasonably be alleged. Moreover, the collaboration in a combined scheme of National Defence of such men as, e. g., Admiral of the Fleet Sir A. K. Wilson, and Field-Marshal Lord Kitchener, would of itself go far to inspire and to restore public confidence. (2) Proof would thus be given of the non-party character of the Committee. (3) Expert authority would have fair play and as the total amount of expenditure would have been fixed previously no risk of extra cost would be thereby incurred.

With reference to the necessity for the Loan proposed, we do not intend here to offer you detailed evidence since that necessity was admitted either implicitly or explicitly in March 1909, in the House of Commons both by yourself and by other members of His Majesty's Government. We need only refer by way of instance to the intimation of Sir Edward Grey that the rapid progress of a Continental Navy imposed on us the duty of rebuilding the whole of our Fleet, upon the penalty, if that duty were neglected of becoming the "Conscript Appanage of some Stronger Power."

The inadequacy of our military strength to the needs of the Empire has formed the subject of frequent and solemn warning from many auditories including one so high as Field-Marshal Lord Roberts.

The necessity also of putting Great Britain on a level with any other country in regard to the provision of an aerial fleet is now recognised by all thinking men.

On these heads we only desire to record our conviction that national danger does threaten, and that the need of special efforts to meet it is urgent.

We would, however, observe that, whether this opinion be correct or otherwise the existence of a wide-spread apprehension of peril is a fact beyond dispute, and one which is an operative cause in driving British Capital, the wage fund of our people beyond the seas. To allay this anxiety is therefore an object of statesmanship which would by itself justify the means suggested.

We are aware that Loans for National Defence may be held in ordinary times to be bad finance. But the present need is not ordinary, and as "Defence is greater than Opulence," so is the restoration of national confidence by the assurance of national safety a higher and than financial correctness.

We appeal to you, as British citizens to the Head of their country's Government to grant our present prayer and thus earn the lasting gratitude of the British Empire.—We are, &c.,

SIGNED.

THE KING'S DECLARATION.

The New Bill.

In the House of Commons on June 28 the Prime Minister obtained leave to introduce a Bill "to alter the form of the Declaration required to be made by the Sovereign on Accession."

Mr. Asquith having in his opening sentences expressed a sanguine belief that the measure he was introducing would be regarded in most quarters of the House as uncontroversial, he reviewed succinctly the history of the Sovereign's Declaration, showing that in its inception it had nothing to do with the accession to the Throne and that the Sovereign was not required to make it. Roman Catholics had now been admitted to civil and nearly all political rights. There remained, the right hon. gentlemen observed parenthetically, one or two Government offices from which they were still excluded and he trusted that this illiberal relic of past times would before long be obliterated. The Roman Catholic subject of the Crown had grown enormously in number and no one could question their loyalty. The whole system of religious tests had fallen into discredit, and at the present time it was not necessary for any one in the whole empire, the Sovereign alone accepted, to make this Declaration. The language which in seventeenth century seemed natural fell on modern ears as a needless and wanton offence. He laid great stress on the fact that the Declaration singled out special and highly cherished Roman Catholic doctrines for repudiation by the Sovereign. This offended the susceptibilities of our Roman Catholic fellow subject and could not fail to be offensive to the Sovereign himself. To the late King, said the right hon. gentleman, the duty of having to utter this formula at the beginning of his reign was most repugnant. Even if there were any danger, which they knew there was not, of a conspiracy to change the faith of the Sovereign or to place a Sovereign of a different faith on the Throne, it would be amply guarded against by the Bill of Rights and subsequent statutes. It was his opinion that a Declaration might safely be dispensed with, but the proposal of the Government was not that there should be no Declaration, but that for the existing form another should be substituted involving a declaration of the Sovereign's personal belief in terms which could not possibly give offence. The right hon gentleman read out the form proposed:—

"I" (the Sovereign) "do solemnly and sincerely in the presence of God, profess, testify, and declare that I am a faithful member of the Protestant Reformed Church as by law established in England, and I will according to the true intent of the enactments which secure the Protestant succession to the Throne of my realm uphold and maintain the said enactments to the best of my powers according to law."

No Roman Catholic, he thought, who admitted, as all Roman Catholics did, that we were right in safeguarding the Protestant Succession to the Crown could find in these words anything that could give the least offence to the tenderest susceptibilities. On the other hand, from the Protestant point of view and he spoke as one of the most convinced and resolute Protestants in the country—the new words appeared to be fully adequate. He ended by deprecating any prolonged or acrimaoious discussion on that occasion.

Mr. Balfour received the Prime Minister's motion for leave to introduce the measure in very friendly fashion. He agreed that it would be better to discuss the Bill after member had had time consider whether any possible danger to the Protestant Succession could be caused by the change which the Government contemplated making. He reminded the House that the leaders of the Unionist Party were very anxious to make alterations in the Declaration when the late lamented King came to the Throne and said that their subject had undergone no change.

Mr. W. Redmond, who in past years has himself introduced three Bills for the amendment of the Declaration, expressed on behalf of his fellow-members the opinion that the Roman Catholic objections had been fairly met. A tardy act of justice was about to be done to millions of his Majesty's subjects, and he thought all fair-minded men ought to be satisfied.

A different note was struck by the representatives of Ulster. Capt. Craig, who followed Mr. Redmond, made it plain that a division would be taken, the point on which he laid most stress in opposing the Bill being that the Church of Rome claimed temporal as well as spiritual power over the kingdom. He foresaw great danger in tamporing with a Declaration which had secured the Protestant succession for 200 years. The Bill was a triumph for the Nationalist members.

From the Ministerial side of the House opposition came from Sir C. Cory, who belived that a majority of the electorate would disapprove of the suggested change; from Mr. Agar-Robartes, who predicted religious strife; and from Mr. Neil Primrose, who asked the House to regard the Government's proposal with a very jealous eye.

Mr. Moore, the member for North Armagh agreeing with Capt. Craig, taunted the Govern, ment with their predilection for tearing up the Constitbtion. This Bill was part of the consideration paid to the Nationalist Party for supporting finally the Budget of 1909. The Church of Rome, he declared, had always used its influence as a political agency against the Irish minority. Mr. Belloc, Sir J. Compton-Rickett, and Mr. J Ellis approved the determination of their leaders.

On a division the Bill was read at a first time by 83 votes against 42.

Notice was given on june 28 by Captain Craig and some other members of motions for the rejection of the bill, and it is anticipated by the Opponents of the measure that they will secure a large minority against the bill on the second reading stage.

THE COMMEMORATION PRAYER BOOK.

BEFORE the close of the present month the Oxford University Press will publish the Commemoration Prayer Book, being an illustrated edition of the Book of Common Prayer with additional matter, in commemoration of His late Majesty King Edward VII. The volume will contain :—

The Forms of Prayer and Services, issued from 1841 to 1910, relating to His Majesty King Edward VII.

The Book of Common Prayer as amended by command of His Majesty King George V in Council, including the alterations in the Accession Service authorized by Royal Warrant.

Twenty-five illustrations, are included. The frontispiece to the volume will be a photogravure portrait of King Edward in his coronation robes. In the larger book the portraits of King George V, Queen Mary, and Queen Alexandra will also be reproduced in photogravure.

The book will be procurable bound with Hymns Ancient and Modern.

Two sizes of the Commemoration Prayer Book will be issued, both in several bindings.

ALLAHABAD EXHIBITION POLO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, JULY 15.

A big polo tournament of the Allahabad Exhibition is to be followed by a junior tournament, on conditions apparently drawn on lines similar to the annual Council Cup Polo tournament. There is scarcely room for three polo tournaments in a season at Allahabad. It is probable the Connell Cup might be amalgamated with the second exhibition tournament.

SPEECH DAYS AT THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

RUGBY.

Speech Day at Rugby School on Saturday, June 25, was attended by a large number of visitors, who well filled the Temple Speech Room opened by King Edward a year ago. Besides the Headmaster, the Rev. A. A. David, who has recently appointed in succession to Dr. James, there were present Lord Brassey, Lord Sandhurst, Major-Gen. Trevor (who, it was mentioned, had attended sixty anniversaries consecutively), Sir W. Lee Warner, Mr. A. Sidgwick, the Rev. Dr. James (President of St. John's College, Oxford, late Headmaster of Rugby), Mrs. David, and the Archdeacon of Coventry. The Headmaster, in the course of his speech, said that the present occasion marked the presentation to the school of a portrait of Dr. James, to whose great work he paid a high tribute. He added that he was anxious that the school should be in possession, as soon as possible, of a regular system of physical training as part of the general routine. The Government were taking School. Rifle Corps much more seriously than before, and he was glad to be able to state that there were about 350 members of the Rugby School Corps which would serve the purpose of an Officers Training Corps. The Headmaster announced that a letter had been received from Sir W. Carrington containing the following passage: "I am commanded by the King to inform you that his Majesty is graciously pleased to continue to grant the gold medal to Rugby School which was instituted by Queen Victoria in 1848, for an English essay in an historical subject and continued by his late Majesty King Edward VII." Lord Sandhurst (in the absence of Lord Kilbracken, Chairman of the Governors) then presented to the school a portrait of Dr. James by Mr. George Hemy, A. R. A. and to Dr. James a replica of the portrait and a silver dish. Dr. James briefly acknowledged that gift. Luncheon was afterwards served in the Old Big School, and a garden party was held in the School House grounds.

MARLBOROUGH.

The Marquess of Lansdowne, who is a member of the Council of Marlborough College, was present at the prize-day celebrations at Marlborough on June 24, among others who attended being Canon T. L. Papillon, Mr. F. E. Thompson, and Mr. D. R. Fearon. There was a service in chapel in the morning, and the prize-giving took place in the afternoon. The Headmaster, Mr. Fradk Fleicher referred to the tragic death of Sir Curzon Wyllie, on Old Marlburian, whose memory, he said, should rightly be perpetuated in his old school. He added that Lady Wyllie had proposed that a silver medal with an appropriate inscription should be given annually in connection with the Marlborough College detachment of the Officers Training Corps. Lord Lansdowne congratulated the school upon the great progress and advancement which it was making in every direction. It was, he said, not only a county asset, but a national asset. He could remember Marlborough College fifty years ago, and if those present could have seen it as that time they would hardly credit the transformation which had been effected.

HAILEYBURY.

Speech Day was held at Haileybury College on June 28, among those present being Lord Roberts and Lady Eileen Roberts, the Bishop of St. Albans, the Bishop of Colchester, the Dean of Ely, Dr. Butler (Master of Trinity College, Cambridge), Lord Salisbury, Canon Hurton, Canon F. Fox-Lambert, Mr. Abel H. Smith, Mr. Robert Barclay, Lieut.-Col. Heaton-Ellis, Mr. J. Charrington, and other members of the college council. Lord Roberts was received by the Headmaster (the Rev. St. J. B. Wynne Willson), and accompanied by Lieut-Col. Hoare and others at once proceeded to review the Officers Troining Corps. In a subsequent address Lord Roberts said that boys could not join the Army but what all boys could do, and what he hoped all boys would do, was to be prepared to take part in the great national Army that would, he felt sure, be ere long started in this country. The Territorial Force was a good beginning and the Officers Training Corps was a good beginning; but the force was not large enough, and the training was certainly inefficient in many ways. After paying a tribute to the work of Haileybury men in the Army, Lord Roberts went on to say that the boys of Haileybury were admirably educated and were taught habits of order, discipline, and self-reliance. It was this education that went to form character, and character was far and away the most important thing for a man to have. By character he meant being a gentleman—not only a gentleman by birth, but by nature—a man who was truthful, straightforward, and upright, clean and pure in mind and body, respectful and considerate to all with whom he was associated. A boy named Coghill (nephew of Lieut. Coghill, who lost his life in rescuing the colours at Isandhula, for which he was awarded the V.C.) presented a bouquet to Lady Eileen Roberts; and J. Burnaby, the head boy, on behalf of the school, presented Lord Roberts with a reproduction in silver and bronze of the obelisk erected by the school as a memorial to those of their number who fell in the South African war. The prizes were afterwards distributed in the Big School.

HARROW.

Speech Day is always a great event at Harrow, but on June 30, it was greater than usual, for Dr. Wood, who for twelve years had been headmaster and exercised sovereign sway over the miniature kingdom, was presiding for the last time. At mid-day, by which time a large and brilliant assembly had gathered in the new speech room. Dr. Wood took the chair and distributed the prizes. On his left sat Sir Charles and Lady Hardinge, and around and behind when many whose names are famous throughout the Empire. When the visitors filed down the steps, the head-of the school, as in duty bound, stood in his well-known prominent position, and from moment to moment singled out some one for "three cheers." Those who received this essentially Harrovian honour were far too numerous to mention. The vicar of the Harrow Mission, the Dean of Norwich, the president of the Royal College of Surgeons, were all formally cheered; then came Sir A. Wollaston, the Dean of Hereford, Lord Forester, Sir Sommel Hoare, the Bishop of Peterborough, and Lord Saye and Sele. Just at this moment it was noticed that the Earl of Galloway and Sir Kenelm Digby were walking with Sir William Church, and a huge cheer greeted the announcement of "three members of the 1853 eleven." Others who were recognised and cheered were Mr. Walter Long, Sir Archibald Geikie, Lord Ronaldshay, Mr. Walter Leaf, the Master of Trinity, Colonel Seely, and Sir Melvill Beachcroft, but the greatest ovation of all was given to Sir Charles Hardinge and Dr. Wood.

Dr. Wood, afterwards in acknowledging the toast of "the School" said the government of the whole world seemed to be gradually passing into the hands of Harrow men. The Colonial Secretary, the Earl of Crewe, was a Harrow man, and so was Colonel Seely, Under-Secretary for the Colonies. The Viceroy-elect of India was a Harrow man, and the Governor-General of Canada and the Governor of New Zealand were also Harrow men. So might it always be, and so it ought to be. (Cheers.)

ETON'S CLAIMS.

Eton will hardly admit that "the government of the whole world seems to be passing into the hands of Harrovians."

So far as the British Empire is concerned, Dr. Wood could point to Lord Crewe, Colonel Seely, Sir Charles Hardinge, the new Viceroy of India, Earl Grey, Governor-General of Canada, and Lord Islington, Governor of New Zealand, all Harrow boys. Eton replies by citing Lord Gladstone, Governor-General of the Union of South Africa, Lord Dudley, Governor-General of Australia, Lord Minto, retiring Viceroy of India, and Sir Eldon Gorst, Consul-General in Egypt.

ALLAHABAD KAYASTHA PATHSHALA.

Head Clerk in Trouble.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, JULY 15.

The Head Clerk of the Kayastha Pathshala, Allahabad, is charged with criminal breach of trust and falsification of accounts of the Pathshala. The accused on the first day made an application for release on bail. On the application of the Government Advocate the Chief Justice refused bail. As one of the charges under section 477A is triable by the Court of Sessions the defence reserve cross examination.

THE ARMY VOTE.

Debate in the House of Commons.

IN Committee of Supply in the House of Commons on Monday, June 27, there was a debate of a general character on the Army, the Vote considered being that for the Secretary of State for War.

Mr. Wyndham who opened the debate travelled over a great deal of ground. He began by commenting on the creation of the Mediterranean Command which in his eyes was a mysterious even incomprehensible, affair. Then referring to Lord Kitchener, he spoke of him not only as a great soldier but as a leader with a rare gift for organisation which should be utilised. Proceeding to criticise the salient features of Mr. Haldane's Army organisation he affirmed that a great deal of work would have to be done and probably a good deal more money would have to be spent before the Special Reserve and the Territorial Force could be adequately trained for the duties they would have to discharge. He advocated an increase of the establishment for infantry battalions at home, and asked whether the pay of officers was to be increased. Dealing with the question of the supply of horses, he said there was good ground for believing that the animals best fitted for our war purposes were being bought up for foreign countries, and he urged Mr. Haldane to institute a thorough classification of horses according to the special purposes for which they were wanted. After touching upon various important matters affecting the Expeditionary Force and the Special Reserve, he went at some length into the question of the adequacy of the Territorial Force, saying that if under the present arrrangements the Force could not be brought beyond the numerical strength of the old Volunteers, the House would have to sanction some system which would give us the number of men required. He pointed out that at the last training 23,000 Territorials did not attend camp. The fact was that we did not get the minimum number of men wanted, nor did we secure the minimum training, nor was there simultaneous training. At the same time, he acknowledged that the Secretary of State for War deserved gratitude for having given the country something better than the old Volunteers. With regard to the first Territorial Reserves, he questioned whether it was wise to create them before the establishment was complete and before all the men had done their fifteen days in camp for four successive years. The Secretary for War, he feared, was in danger of undoing his own work by encouraging men whose spirit would be that of pot-hunting Volunteers in the past. The proposals for a Veteran Reserves had been praised, he thought, with too little discrimination, and for his part he rather dreaded the present multiplication of paper schemes.

Mr. Haldane, after acknowledging the friendly tone of Mr. Wyndham's criticism, dealt in turn with every one of the points that had been raised. As to the Mediterranean command, he explained how, as a result of the conclusions arrived at in the conference last year with the representatives of the overseas Dominions, it had become necessary to appoint an Inspector-General of the overseas forces. Sir Ian Hamilton's range of duties would extend to the very large body of troops which were in South Africa, Egypt, Gibraltar, Malta, and in other stations. He would survey and co-ordinate the different works connected with strategy and defence along the Mediterranean highway, it being of importance that a unifying mind should be brought into play. It being held that the time had come for dissociating the Inspector-General from civil duties, the Government had desired to abolish the High Commissionership. Sir Ian Hamilton's position would therefore be distinctly military, and he would be in close touch with the General Staff for several months of the year. Turning to other matters, he stated that there was no reason to believe that the garrison in Egypt, which had been increased within the last three years, was not adequate. With regard to the difficulty of procuring the services of sufficient officers, he spoke of the magnitude of the question of increasing the pay, and said that they would have to see whether the cost of educating candidates could not be reduced. The whole subject was under consideration, and it would be premature to say more about it. As to horses, there were in the country three or four times as many as would be required for mobilisation. The War Office had worked out the quota which each county would be expected to produce, and the information would be supplied. It was in contemplation to purchase three-year-old horses bred from registered mares and stallions and to pay the farmers for their keep for a year or two. The men in the Special Reserve, he said, were men of very good quality. A departmental Committee was considering whether the organisation could be improved by distinguishing between different kinds of Special Reserve work. This year the Reservists were to take part in the big manœuvres in the autumn. The reports which he received were to the effect that the Territorial artillery was making marked progress. He deprecated a priory views as to the result of the experiment. Recruiting for the Territorial Force was poor in some places but wonderful in others, and the Force had attained to nearly 90 per cent. of the establishment. He declared emphatically that attempts to link a compulsory system of service with a voluntary system were foredoomed to failure. It was of the essence of our system that we should recruit our overseas Army on a voluntary basis, and the change which was advocated in some quarters might interfere with. The desire for compulsory training for our second line was based on a strategical misconception of our needs. He accepted the view that a hostile foreign force of more than 73,000 could not escape our fleet and supposing that troops to that number were to land in the country we should have if the Expeditionary Force were here, 600,000 men to oppose to them; and were the invasion to take place when the expeditionary Force was away we should still have 340,000, for the defence of the land, with Reserves behind. Therefore he saw no advantage in training compulsorily 400,000 men. The change would be expensive and would destroy recruiting for the Expeditionary Force, and his objection to it increased as time went on.

Sir C. Dilke followed, and among other members who offered criticisms were Sir S. Scott, Sir C. Warner, Lord A. Compton, and Major G. F. Stanley. At a time when few members were in the House Major Adam, who acted as General Staff Officer at Army Headquarters in 1909, impeached the Army Council, declaring that its members were quite out of touch with the needs of the Service and that they were destroying by their methods of administration that great asset of the British Army, esprit de corps. He complained strongly that by the action of the Council the career of officers and non-commissioned officers were often cut short, and that when inquiries were demanded they were refused, the Council being afraid to face them. He called attention to several cases which, he asserted, bore out his charges, and he alleged that a report made by General Scobell in regard to one of the officers, who had been harshly treated, contained deliberate misstatements of fact which deceived those in authority.

Later in the sitting, when then attendance was larger, Mr. Lee, after reaffirming the doubts which he has entertained from the first as to the utility of the Territorial artillery in war, and after describing a great part of Mr. Haldane's speech as a strategic ess

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast .....Comdr Slater.....H M S
H M S Perseus .....Comdr Beaty Powell.....H M S
R I M S Lapwing ..Lt Comdr MacLean...Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge .....Comdr Farewell.....R I M
R I M S Northbrook ..Comdr J Marsack .....R I M S
R I M S Dufferin .....Comdr A J Marsack .....R I M
R I M S Investigator ..Comdr W Y Beauchamp.....
Survey Steer

R I M S Polinarus...Comdr Tayl r.....R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 15.

Benue	1899	Barrand	...Shaw Wallace & Co
Clematis	2168	Robinson	...Andrew Yuel & Co
Cowno	3155	Falla	.....W & A Graham & Co
Caledonia	3529	Hayward	.....P & O S N & Co
Duneden	3051	Case	.....R A Willis
Folmuna	2546	Eyken	.....
Gresham	2447	Thompson	...W & A Graham & Co
Harpenden	2302	Cromack	...Andrew...Yuel & Co
Indiana	2508	Parkar	...W & A Graham & Co
Kalibia	3149	Stewart	...W & A Graham & Co
Lowther Range	2408	Mathews	.....P & O S N & Co
Linga	951	Cuibush	.....M M & Co
Majmi	2522	Hallet	.....E & A M Jeewanji
Nowshera	1961	Rose	.....M M & Co
Nemuch	2414	Weston	...W & A Graham & Co
Orissa	3525	Kedslie	.....M M & Co
Persiana	2616	Garrett	.....T Morrison & Co
Rehmania	1872	Coats	.....B & P S N & Co
Shah Jehan	2566	Born	.....B & H S N & Co
Saifi	502	Willoughley	.9 & H S N & Co
Springburn	3173	Crosthwaite	.W & A Graham & Co
Sealda	3438	Chidley	.....M M & Co
Zanoni	2476	Driner	.....T Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 15.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
B Dido	3127	Runton	Hull	24 7	James Finlay & Co
D&E Trieste	3203	Nitsche	Trieste	N F...	A L S N & Co
F Clan Macneil	2504	Roden	Marmagoa	23-7...	James Finlay & Co
K Umsinga	1869	Robertson	M'borough	23 7	W & A Graham & Co
O Dunrobin	2319	Parlett	Dunkirk	16 7 ...	W & A Graham & Co
P Den of Ruthven	3110	Thomson	Philadelphia	23 7	R A Willis
Q President	2086	Jacobson	Durban	19 7	A Strandes & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Glenlyon	2654	Anderson	Karachi	23 7	M M & Co
2 Circassia	4326	Osborne	Liverpool	19 7	W & A Graham & Co
4 Ischia	2181	Belsito	Hongkong	16 7	F R S N & Co
5 Warora	2565	Dickinson	Calcutta	17 7	M M & Co
6 Oceana	3155	Ryder	Antwerp	16 7 ...	J Mackintosh & Co
7 Neidenfels	3385	Frisins	Karachi	27-7...	W & A Graham & Co
9 City of Calcutta	4786	Rae	Liverpool	22 7...	Killick Nixon & Co
10&11 Devanha	4781	Powell	Shanghai	20 7	P & O S N & Co
12&13 Arabia	4198	Palmer	London	16 7...	P & O S N & Co
15 Colombo Maru	2919	Combes	Kobe	15 7...	N Y Kaisha
16 Bulimba	1603	Butler	Busreh	18 7...	M M & Co

M W D D

Naseri	811	Lemare	P Gulf	21 7	B & P S N & Co

H W P D

Indravati	513	Fakeera	N F	N F	Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati	524	Mahomed	M'Goa	16-7	Bo S N Co Ld
Netravati	699	Cassam	Karachi	19 7	Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
15	Caledonia	Hayward	London, June 24
	Dunedin	Case	Buenos Aires, June 11
	Nonsuch	Weston	Calcutta, June 30
	Sealda	Chidley	Calcutta, June 7

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
15	Lhasa	McDiarmid ...	Karachi
	Salazie	Require	Noumea
	D Baldnino	Koneki	Genoa
	Gerd	Anderson ...	Bangkok
	Vadala	Maud	Calcutta
	Upada	Wilsher	Rangoon

The following vessels began to load on Friday :—
Steamer Dunedin for Baltimore.
" Nonsuch for Liverpool, etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia will arrive here on the evening of the 17th instant with the following passenger :—Miss S B Singh.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—60 bales wool, E Sewji ; 57 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co ; 40 bales wool, E Dossa and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Circassia s—10 bales sawri cotton, H E Bode and Sons.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia s—7,409 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MIDDLESBROUGH.

Dido s—1,250 tons manganese ore, R A Willis and Co.

FOR HULL.

Dido s—50 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co ; 45 bales woollen bagging, The New Mofussil and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kalibia s—2,000 cwt linseed, S Cooverji and Co ; 1,000 cwt buffalo horns, E Mahomed.
Dunrobin s—1,000 cwt buffalo horns, E Mahomed.

FOR ANTWERP.

Oceana s—116 bales hemp, K Vishram and Co ; 798 cwt linseed and 2,270 cwt poppyseed, Ralli Bros ; 200 bales cotton, C Peraj and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Neidenfels s—200 cwt buffalo horns, E Mahomed.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—50 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co ; 30 cwt almonds, Y L Hingkee.
Ischia s—198 cwt kishmish, D Pasoo and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—500 bales twist, C Bhawanidas ; 7 chests opium, C Bomanji and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Devanha s—1,050 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

SCIATICA AND RHEUMATISM.

Mr. John Barrow, residing at 15, Duke Street Bradford, Manchester, England, writes:—"I shall never fail to recommend Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to others, for the medicine has done me wonderful good.

"For two or three years I suffered from what I believe was sciatica and rheumatism. There were pains in the legs and the bottom of the back, and sometimes when walking briskly along a street, I have been seized with sharp, cutting pains in the hips and knees, causing me to walk lame for a time.

"I have tried mustard baths and Turkish baths, and had medical treatment, but all to little avail. A short course of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, however, has practically cured me. I have felt like a new man since using the medicine. I remain, yours respectfully.

(Signed) "JOHN BARROW."

"Nearly six and-a-half years later" Mr. Barrow added :—"I stand by all I said for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills nearly seven years ago ; and although I always like to keep the medicine handy, I am glad to say there has been no sign of the sciatica returning."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 bottles for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay

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BEST FLORAL TRIBUTES on funeral occasions. Wreaths, Crosses, Bridal bouquets of Orange Blossoms and Sprays. Bouquets, Garlands, Fancy Floral Baskets, Cut Flowers, Button-holes, Pads to orders. Fruit, Flowering and Fobiage plants, malms, etc. PRICES MODERATE. Orders received day and night.

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The Bombay Gazette.
Saturday, 16th July, 1910.

CANADIAN ELECTRICAL ENERGY.

NIAGARA Falls have had little chance of idly throwing away their waters for the last twenty years as they did for untold centuries when they only contributed to the beauty of the scene and were one of the wonders of the world. Americans have utilised their water power for well nigh two decades now to drive factories and everything else. Canada, the other partner in this grand natural cascade, has been for some time at work on a system which will impose on Niagara a double duty. The province of Ontario is at a disadvantage with other parts of the Dominion in not having coal-seams to help on its manufacturing development, but its Government has realised that the electrical energy which Niagara can generate will, when distributed, amply supply the deficiency. The fall of water between Lakes Erie and Ontario can give about 6,000,000 horse power, one million more than the estimate of the whole of Great Britain's steam-power. Ontario saw what profit the United States derived from the Falls on their side, how manufacturing plant after plant utilised it to the manifest and growing advantage of the districts concerned. In 1903 an Act of the Legislature authorised the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the advisability of establishing and operating Municipal power, heat and light works. Several Canadian municipalities joined in forming this Commission which consisted of five members, all distinguished experts. Their inquiry led to the conclusion that if manufacturers could get continuous electric power at ten dollars per horse-power, instead of steam costing 30 to 40 dollars, the expenses of production would be greatly diminished, while their machinery could turn out more work and the condition of their workmen would be much improved. Then the transport of goods and of people would be facilitated by electricity working railways and street tramways. Growers of fruit and vegetables, and farmers would be benefited all along the line. The advantage to them of the increased transport can be imagined from the fact that hundreds of tons of grapes are, in many seasons, either thrown away or sold for the equivalent of half an anna per pound because they cannot reach a convenient market.

The cities of Ontario will buy them gladly when they can arrive fresh and unspoiled. Milk and farm produce had no outlet whatever though the towns badly needed them. All this waste, it is hoped, will cease, when electric transport, fathered by Niagara, will be available. The Commission showed much wisdom in planning a scheme for carrying out the electrical revolution, for they recognised the advantage of fair treatment of the Canadian companies already engaged in extracting power from the Falls, and advised the purchase of their power at a reasonable price. An estimate was drawn up of the cost to the Municipality of a power station of its own as a guide to the price to be paid for power to the existing companies and by this means a reasonable purchasing figure was arrived at. To deliver the power thus acquired, the Municipalities concerned were authorised to construct an electrical highway along which to transmit the current through the Province. Each Municipality of Ontario will take what power it wants from this line and manage its own distribution. It is worthy of note that the Commission recommended that the civic authorities should not themselves undertake the work of electric lighting, heating or haulage, but leave all that to private companies, reserving, as owners of the transmission lines, control of the companies' rates. When the system is at work, the wonder will be accomplished of supplying all the energy required for factories, for light, heat, and transport in an area as large as Great Britain.

By October it is expected that power will be delivered to Toronto and at London and St. Thomas, 100 miles away to the west, by the end of 1910. Other lines and connections will follow until the whole Province is provided with electricity. The erection of steel towers at convenient distances for supporting the lines suspended from them was not found to offer many engineering difficulties. The weather is the only enemy to be feared. Winter in the Lake region brings heavy sleet storms which may, in coating the lines with thick ice, add to their weight at the risk of their breaking and falling to the ground. Every possible provision has been made against this danger and wherever needed duplicate lines will be laid ready for operation. The cost of the whole magnificent undertaking is defrayed by the issue of bonds from an appropriation voted by the Provincial Legislature The charges to be made for the delivery of power over the lines provide for a heavy sinking fund, for interest and depreciation as well, and it is calculated that a term of forty years will see all the cost defrayed and the bonds redeemed. When the system is working it is intended even to convey power to individual farms for planting, pumping water, and getting through all the agricultural processes, especially where the cost of manual labour is prohibitive. A couple of years ago some progressive districts in the United States looked forward confidently to the time when science should enable the farmer to plough his field, dig his potatoes and make the spirit to drive his plough from some of the self-same potatoes simultaneously. This "tour de force" was an ambitious ideal and we have not seen it chronicled up to now as an accomplished American fact. The Canadian electrical scheme is a very present reality and will be one of the most marvellous enterprises of modern times.

LAST WAR BETWEEN AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

THE Treaty of Ghent whose centenary is to be celebrated by the Americans was signed at Christmas 1814; hence the centennial festivities will not come off till the end of 1914. The treaty itself was an oddity in diplomatics, for no mention was made in it of any of the disputed points which were the cause of the Americans and the English going to war and fighting for more than two years, and surely does not deserve to be commemorated on that account. The great questions at issue in the war, namely, the right of search for deserters, claimed by England and the right claimed by the United States that the flag covers the merchandise, were not decided but rather adjourned. Alison goes so far as to say that this treaty is to be regarded as a long truce rather than a final pacification, and writing forty years later he feared that "out of this premature and incomplete pacification, a future and calamitous war between the two countries may one day spring." This fear has now proved groundless and the two nations have never gone to war since this Peace of 1814. And it is this fact that is really worthy of commemoration by Mr. Carnegie and his American Committee. The World's Peace Conference may appropriately be held in a Hall built in honour of that Peace which has not been broken for a century in the past, and let us hope will not be broken for centuries to come. The war which came to an end by this Treaty was the second and last conflict between these two branches of the Teutonic race. There have been several occasions since when the relations between the two peoples have been far from friendly and when hostilities might have again broken out. But there has fortunately been excellent command of temper on both sides on such occasions, and tact and diplomacy have always succeeded in smoothing differences. The relations at present and for some time past are excellent, and the centenary celebrations of 1914 will no doubt help to strengthen them. Our war with America of 1812 to 1814 really arose out of the greater war we were then waging with Napoleon who had closed the Continent to us by the Berlin and Milan Decrees. We retaliated by the celebrated orders in Council blockading the enemies' ports and cutting off their trade with the whole world. America, which during the Napoleonic War had engrossed nearly the whole carrying trade of the Globe, was hard hit by our policy of blockading the ports of Europe as it affected disastrously its trade with these ports, and claimed the rights of neutrals for its ships to be exempted from capture by the English during their blockade. The English were not disposed to allow this claim and the two people went to war. But this was more or less the ostensible ground only.

The real ground was the extreme sympathy of the Americans towards France, which it was remembered had helped materially to bring about their independence in the previous generation. Throughout the struggle of the English with the French Revolution and subsequently with Napoleon the people of the United States openly sided with the French, and in the beginning Washington found it very hard to prevent an open rupture between his countrymen and the English. For this service to his country the patriotic statesman who had fought for its independence grew very unpopular and was openly compared to 'the traitor Benedict Arnold, a spy sold to the English.' A good pretext was ready at hand for the anti-English party in the British Orders in Council and there was in Washington then to check their recklessness in going to war with England. The real object was to wrest Canada from English hands and an expedition was sent there which miserably failed in spite of the fact that England did not pursue the war in earnest owing to her pre-occupation in Europe. At length when Napoleon was worsted and compelled to abdicate and go to Elba in April 1814 the real cause of the American war ceased as England had no longer occasion to continue the blockade of European ports. The United States, too, were tired of the struggle. Russia offered her mediation which England did not accept. At length negotiations were opened at the Belgian town of Ghent and soon concluded by the Treaty there. The great American orator Channing rightly said that this war just taught the American people the danger of foreign complications, and made them realise that they were a nation and not a province. Mr. Roosevelt has written a good history of the American War of 1812 in which he dwells on this and the other lessons, and results of the last hostile struggle between his own people and the English.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS OF JAPAN.

THE industrial progress of Japan is causing grave uneasiness amongst American exporters to the Far East. During recent years this trade has been considerably developed, but American merchants are now faced with the prospect of seeing their markets cut away from under them, and their trade captured to a very large extent by the Japanese. The predominating factor, of course, as in every case where Western and Eastern industries come into competition, is cheap labour. The Japanese operative appears to earn a good deal more than does the Indian workman, and Indian produce can no doubt successfully compete with his, but at the same time his wages when compared with European standard, are very low indeed, and the belief is gaining ground in the United States that not only American but European trade as well is destined to be ousted to a very great degree from the Far Eastern markets. The Japanese have lately been paying a great deal of attention to manufactures for these markets, particularly to textile goods, and the American Congress was somewhat startled the other day by a striking speech on the subject from a member who is regarded as one of America's leading authorities on Far Eastern trade. Mr. McKinlay, a Californian merchant, declared that 400,000 cotton operatives are now at work in Japan, and that their highest wage is 1s. 3d. per day of twelve hours. The product of the Japaness looms is of the first quality, and can hold its own in competition anywhere. The largest spinning establishment in Japan is the Kanegafuchi factory at Hiogo. It is capitalised at £1,400,000, and pays 22 per cent. dividend. The company has nineteen mills in operation, and in course of construction. It is using 200,000 spindles and is providing for 100,000 more. Most of the machinery is English. The wages for adults are from ½d. to 1½d. per hour. The company provides dormitories for its workers, who sleep, Japanese fashion, on the floor, several in a room. Meals, consisting mostly of rice and vegetables, also are provided by the company in large dining-rooms. The cost of three meals a day is 2¾d. to each worker. The workmen seem to be thoroughly looked after in every way by their employers, who provide them with physicians, education for their children, a theatre for their amusement, and even a sanatorium for the sick. The people thus are very comfortable and contented, and their skilled workers are producing goods at a much lower cost than can possibly be done by the operatives of the West. This situation contains a danger for the British workman in Free Trade England. Japan already exports goods to the United States, wherever the Payne tariff provides her with a loop-hole and backed up as she is being, by foreign capital, it is perfectly reasonable to foresee the time when she will be in a position to send her manufactures to Europe.

THE SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMME.

THERE never was a time, says Mr. Balfour, when those responsible for defence were content with so narrow a margin of superiority over a single rival. And the same day we have this by telegram, the mail tells us Germany has beaten the record in Dreadnought building, having launched their eighth—which was not contracted for till 1912. Mr. Barnes says a Government, which entered office steeped in professions of economy, are now leading the world in a mad race of expenditure, based on the vapourings of jingo journalists and the promptings of their opponents. He declared that Germany at the end of 1912 would have thirteen Dreadnoughts, and we should have twenty-seven, including the Colonial ships. But Mr. Barnes knew nothing of the record, or ignored it. "Be safe and sober," exclaimed Mr. McKenna. He should have said "be sober" first, for safety comes with sobriety. There need be no mad race, but the margin is too narrow even over two Powers, let alone a single rival.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the Prince of Wales was graciously pleased to accept on his birthday from the Oxford University Press early Oxford copies of the Prayer Book as finally amended. Her Majesty Queen Alexandra has also been graciously pleased to accept early Oxford copies.

THE following notice has been issued by the Superintendent of Telegraphs, Bombay :—The public are informed that owing to telegraphic interruption on wires in Assam, all express traffic for Burma, Assam, Arakan and Chittagong is subject to serious delay. Ordinary traffic cannot be accepted for the above named places till further notice.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the homeward Mails of the 9th instant, arrived at Aden at 3-30 p.m.. on Thursday the 14th idem.

THE King received his Highness Sir Jagatjit Singh, Bahadur, Raja of Kapurthala, with his eldest son, Tikka Sahib of Kapurthala, at Marlborough House on June 28. They were received at the India Office on June 29 by the Secretary of State for India.

MR. MIRZA ABBAS ALI BAIG, ex-Devan of Junagadh, accompanied by his wife and family, has arrived in London to take up his appointment as member of the Council of India. Mr. Baig was received by the Secretary of State on June 27, and formally took his seat at the weekly Council meeting on the 28th.

THE Secretary (Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy) of the London All India Moslem League has received from Queen Alexandra an autograph letter, in acknowledgment of a wreath sent to Windsor on the occasion of King Edward's funeral. The letter runs as follows :—"Buckingham Palace. I wish to express my heartfelt thanks to all the kind donors of the beautiful wreaths and flowers which were sent as tokens of affection in memory of our beloved King."

AT Naini Tal, a marriage will be solemnised between Major Gordon Birdwood, I.M.S., and Alice Caroline, younger daughter of Col. H. T. Finlay, D.L., of Corkagh county, Dublin.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 1.

I HEARD a politician—not a Liberal—say the other day that Mr. Asquith will never be Prime Minister of England again. My friend did not condescend to explain the grounds upon which he based this prediction, but I suppose, he was thinking of the distrust the Prime Minister has created in the minds of some at least of his followers by referring the question of the Veto to a Round Table Conference. That distrust is not so great as before. Mr. Asquith announced that there will be an autumn session; but it is very considerable still and those Radicals who have disliked the idea of a Conference from the very first will not be inclined to change their opinion by Mr. John Ellis's statement the other day that the device is entirely the Premier's. It has been suspected that the notion emanated from exalted quarters and this widespread belief had no little effect in overcoming the objections of many persons, Liberal and Conservative. Mr. John Ellis evidently thought that he was doing Mr. Asquith a service by hailing him as the sole author of the Conference. Whether it will turn out that Mr. Ellis has done the Prime Minister any good remains to be seen. However that may be, it would seem that Mr. Asquith by his latest move has practically secured the position of the Government until the end of the year. The Nationalists certainly must be relieved. They for good reasons do not want to turn the present Government out—at any rate not just yet—but if the final passages of the Finance Bill had not been postponed until November they could not have helped voting against the retention of the Whisky Duties. Now they can afford to "wait and see." Who knows what may happen in the next four months? The Conference may, as perhaps was all along intended, be fruitless and in that case the Liberals may be able to square Mr. Redmond by offering him a *quid pro quo* for his acquiescence in the part of Mr. Lloyd George's Budget that is so unpopular in the sister isle. The Conservatives may think an autumn session a nuisance, but probably they are not sorry to have an additional assurance that the General Election will not take place on the present register. They may be spoiling for a fight on the fiscal issue, but the Hartlepool and Dorset elections are not very encouraging even if allowance be made for the personal factor in each case. The victory of Major Guest is indeed a great score for his mother Lady Wimborne, and I do not wonder that after the declaration of the poll she "threw roses and carnations to the crowd."

THE ACCESSION DECLARATION.

Mr. Asquith may be possessed of all the shortcomings charged against him by his opponents, but he has shown prodigious courage in tackling the above question and his speech in introducing the Declaration Bill was in its way a masterpiece. Though he did not convince the Ulster members and the representatives of certain constituencies where the more strenuous and unyielding of the Nonconformists are predominant, he seemed to satisfy, if he did not enthuse, the rest of the House. The House, says the Parliamentary correspondent of the *Times*, was not roused to any marked display of approval. That is true; members support the Bill because they think it their duty to do so. But they can hardly feel enthusiastic about it when they observe the attitude of the heads of the Roman Catholic Church towards the measures now being adopted by King Alphonso's Government to secure fair play and justice to the Protestants of Spain. Lord Rosebery's promising younger son was amongst the members who spoke against the Bill. He immediately followed Mr. Belloc who is a Roman Catholic and who pleaded for religious toleration. Mr. Primrose, in the course of his effective speech, said :—"I have not had the pleasure of reading Mr. Belloc's books, but I am told that in one of them he has written strongly against the race with which I am proud to be connected. When my ancestors were making bricks without straw his ancestors probably were those who imposed upon them that uncongenial and laborious task." The young gentleman decidedly scored. The fact that there were only 42 votes given against the Bill is no criterion as to its subsequent fate. A measure is really divided against at the introductory stage but I think the Bill will go through.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS.

The Council of this Society have awarded silver medals to the authors of three of the Indian papers read during the past session, viz. Sir James Wilson, Mr. S. Eardley Wilmot and Mr. J. Claude White. Sir Richard Temple was ineligible as a member of Council, but a special vote of thanks was passed for his scholarly paper on "The People of Burma." His Majesty previous to his accession was President of the Society; he has since become patron, and the Lord Chief Justice has accepted the presidency. The Council in their report read at the annual meeting on Wednesday by the Secretary, Sir Henry Trueman Wood, express the hope that the long association of the Society with the Royal Family may not for long be interrupted. They recall that on the late King's accession in 1901 the presidency became vacant. The present King was at the time absent on a journey round the world and Sir Frederick Bramwell, one of the oldest and most distinguished members of the Council, was chosen for the vacant office. On the return of the then Prince of Wales, Sir Frederick Bramwell resigned the office of Resident and his Royal Highness was invited to accept it. This he was pleased to do and from that date he continued to act as President until his accession to the Throne necessitated his retirement. Lord Alverstone has been a member of the Council of the Society and was Chairman from 1890 to 1894. Sir William White, who has been Chairman during the past two years, presided at the annual meeting and in moving the adoption of the report, said he considered it was a remarkable thing that a Society of so great an age as theirs should continue so well to fulfil the intentions of its founders. It was nearly 160 years since the Society was founded, and he thought it was no exaggeration to say that the main lines then laid down were those on which it was still carried on. Subjects of all kinds affecting the welfare of the nation, and of the whole of the Empire, were discussed in their meeting-room. He always had the greatest admiration for the manner in which the work of the Indian and Colonial Sections was conducted. The papers read before these Sections were of the deepest interest, and were the work of men who had given their lives, or were still at work, in the service of the Empire. They were thus able to put before the world problems of vital importance. The papers read at the Ordinary Meetings were also of a high character and value, and were well worthy of preservation. The Cantor lectures, too, were delivered by men of recognised ability in various departments of science and industry, and were memorials of work done, and of new forms of science which were being created. He also referred to the valuable paper on Industrial England in 1754 really read by Sir Henry Wood and intimated that it would be republished in book form. Sir Stewart Colvin Bayley, in seconding to the motion, said, he was grateful to the Chairman for his appreciation of the work of the Indian Section, it being the Section with which he was most closely associated. Great credit, he said, was due to Mr. S. Digby, the Secretary of the Section, for the valuable advice and help he gave the Committee.

EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

At the annual meeting of the East India Association held the same day, Lord Reay who was re-elected President, was in a somewhat pessimistic mood. He repeated the old, old story that the interest taken in Indian subjects in this country is not at all what it might to be. In illustration of this fact he alluded to the delay in establishing the much-needed institute of Oriental study. A Treasury Committee over which he so ably presided reported more than twelve months ago in favour of the establishment of such an institution, but all that has been done is the appointment of a second committee! It would seem that the decision come to by the authorities not to include this association in the scheme for the joint housing of certain Indian associations is rather resented. In their reply to the Secretary of State, dated 17th June, the Council of the East India Association express regret at the modification of the scheme, at the instance of a number of memorialists describing themselves as "members of the British Indian community resident in Great Britain," but whose names have not been communicated to the Association. It is pointed out that three of the leading Indians in this country—Mr. Gupta, Mr. Ameer Ali, and Sir M. M. Bhownaggree—have belonged to the Council. The Council protest against the statements made by the signatories of the representation that the association has undertaken a propaganda which must act in a contrary direction to . . . reconciliation and promotion of good understanding," and that its inclusion would keep away the very class of persons whom it is the purpose of the scheme to attract. Apart from the question of propaganda I think that Lord Morley acted wisely in modifying the scheme. The Royal Asiatic Society was invited to join, but it could not see its way to consent. Its aims are entirely different from those of the National Indian Association and the Northbrook Society. The same may be said of the East India Association which, it will be remembered, was founded by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and others who argued with his views as to Indian reform. The objects of the Northbrook Society and of the National Indian Association are the promotion of social intercourse between Indians and Europeans. Those are not the objects of the East India Association, and I could never understand why it was included in the scheme as originally settled.

INDIAN REUNIONS IN LONDON.

Amongst the lighter events of the week not the least interesting and successful was the "At Home" given at the Piccadilly Hotel on Wednesday afternoon by the Parsi social Union of London. The large company included many well-known Anglo-Indians, practically all the more prominent members of the Zoroastrian colony and numerous Parsi visitors from Bombay. Amongst the latter were Sir Pherozeshah and Lady Mehta, Sir Cawasjee and Lady Jehangir with their son and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Ratan Tata, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and Mrs. Taraporwalla. An excellent programme of music, recitations, etc. was provided for the occasion. On the following day Mr. Nasarwanji Manockjee Cooper had an "At Home" at the Holborn Restaurant "to meet Professor L. H. Mills, M. A., D. D., Professor of Zend Philology, University of Oxford, Sir George Birdwood K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M. D., LLD., and Rev. Prof. James Hope Moulton of Didsbury College, Manchester." Mr. Abdali, S. M. Anik is giving an evening party at the same place to-morrow "to celebrate the marriage in Bombay of his son Habib, to Asma, daughter of Dr. Ebrahim Abdul Hussin, Deputy Health Officer, Bombay." Next Tuesday the Ladies' Reception of the Indian Civil Service Dinner Club which was originally fixed for the 13th instant and postponed on account of the death of the King will take place at the Royal Botanic Gardens, and it is to be hoped that by then there will be some improvement in the weather. At present the atmospheric conditions are most unfavourable to entertainments *a la belle etoile*, and the masque of Shakespeare open air performance in the grounds of Lord Londesbourgh's house, St. Dunstan's Regent's Park, was a wretched failure owing to the prevailing rain and cold.

OLLA PODRIDA.

Sir Pherozsha M. Mehta who has been cordially welcomed by his many English friends in London, visited Lord Morley at the India Office on Tuesday. On the same day he was the guest of Lord Macdonnell at the Reform Club and had the pleasure of meeting Lord Morley's mouthpiece in the House of Commons. Mr. Montagu, Lord Courtney of Penrith was also one of the company. Harrovians are very proud that an "Old Boy" of their famous school has been selected for the highest gubernatorial post in the Empire, a distinction that certain superior persons have been fond of boasting usually goes to the rival academy in the banks of the Thames. Speech Day was held at Harrow yesterday and Sir Charles Hardinge was one of the honoured guests. The retiring Headmaster (Dr. Wood) threw down the gauntlet to Eton when at the luncheon table he declared that the Government of the whole world seemed to be gradually passing into the hands of Harrow men. The Colonial Secretary, the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, the Viceroy-Elect of India, the Governor-General of Canada and the Governor of New Zealand were all Harrow men. According to the *Daily Mail* reporter Sir C. Hardinge "regarding Dr. Wood Slyly recalled naughtier moments of his Harrow days." If he did he must have done so *Sotto! Voce*, for unfortunately he was not amongst the speakers. Some of his qualities are known to all the world; we have yet to learn what the new Governor-General's oratorical powers are like.

The pleasure of proposing the toast of "The School" devolved upon Dr. Glyn, the Bishop of Peterborough and Colonel Seeley, the Under Secretary of the Colonies, the former of whom was reminiscent. The worthy prelate recalled a master who fifty years ago said to the Speaker Glyn, junior contemptible boy! Go down to the bottom of the form." The Bishop described this as a libel and perhaps we may take his word for it.

THE balance-sheet of the Australian cricket tour in England last summer, shows that the receipts amounted to £13,228. Of this sum the Australia Board of Control took £1,003 and expenses totalled £4,641. A sum of £7,583 was available for division between the fifteen players and the manager every member of the side thus receiving £473.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

HEAVY SHIPBUILDING VOTE.

The Race with Germany.

PREMIER'S DEFENCE OF THE INCREASE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 14.

In the House of Commons, on the shipbuilding vote of £3,444,000, Mr. Dillon moved its reduction by two millions. The only effect of his resolution, he said, would be to defer a portion of a monstrous and unjustifiable programme, and would in no way endanger the country.

Mr. Asquith deplored the necessity for the increased expenditure. He deeply regretted that the increase had been associated with the notion of hostility against the friendly nation of Germany. Nothing was further from the truth. Our relations had been and still were most cordial. He anticipated constantly increasing warmth in our relations, and did not believe the German Government would endorse the view that our preparations were directed against them, any more than he viewed theirs as directed against us. Germany had world-wide interests, which were everywhere increasing. She honestly believed the increase in her Navy was necessary to defend them. It was not for us to question her policy or the wisdom of her procedure.

Mr. Asquith defended the adequacy of past programmes. "We should be false to the nation and the Empire," he declared, "unless we maintained an ample margin of security against probable or even possible risks. We must look to the ship-building programme of the world."

Among new facts justifying the present estimates were the indisputable acceleration in Germany's programme, and her increasing building capacity, especially as regards speed. At the same time, he noted with care, the declarations of the German Government that there would be no future accelerations. Mr. Asquith compared the programmes giving us twenty-five Dreadnoughts in 1913, plus two colonial ships at the other end of the world. Germany would have twenty-one, plus potentially four Italian and an unknown number of Austrian ships. He asked: "Is the margin excessive?" He recognised that every new Dreadnought delayed some social reform, but national security was the condition of all social reform. He recalled how we approached Germany with the view to reduction in construction, and described how the German Navy Law at present stood in the way, but pointed out that construction under that law diminished after 1912 and added: "We shall eagerly avail ourselves of every opportunity in that direction."

LONDON, JULY 15.

Mr. Dillon's motion for the reduction of the shipbuilding vote was rejected by 298 votes to 70.

The vote was adopted.

Mr. Balfour said the Opposition were justified in their attitude in 1909 with regard to further German acceleration being possible. He rejoiced that the worst had not happened, that the Germans in 1912 would possibly have seventeen Dreadnoughts and we twenty. There had never been a time, when those responsible for defence, were content with so narrow a margin of superiority over a single rival.

He concluded: "The feeling aroused in the country by the debates in 1909 had an admirable effect, and the Opposition rejoiced at their share in arousing that feeling. Nothing more conduced to the peace of the world than the movement, in which the Government were now participating."

Lord Charles Beresford demanded a new Naval Defence Act, large additional ship building and a proper war staff.

Mr. Barnes said a Government, who entered upon steeped in professions of economy, were now leading the world in a mad race of expenditure, based on the vapourings of jingo journalists and the promptings of their opponents. He declared that Germany by the end of 1912 would have thirteen Dreadnoughts, and we should have twenty-[illegible] Colonial ships.

Mr. [illegible] the contracts for the five Dreadnoughts in 1910 would not be given out in time to be completed in 1912. The Government's motto was "Be safe and sober," and he was convinced that any less vote would be insufficient to give security.

KING GEORGE AND THE ARMY.

LONDON, JULY 14.

King George is quietly inspecting every grade of military life at Aldershot, visiting the camps, the schools, and hospitals, and the Sandhurst Staff College. The Queen frequently accompanies him.

SECOND ACCIDENT AT BOURNEMOUTH.

LONDON, JULY 14.

At the Bournemouth meeting, the aviator, Swanlinson fell, breaking his ankle and dislocating his shoulder.

BISLEY.

Popular Singapore Win.

LONDON, JULY 14.

Phillips, of Singapore, won the City of London competition at Bisley. The win was very popular one.

CHINA AND TIBET.

Strong Despatch by Sir E. Grey.

THE DALAI LAMA'S POSITION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 14.

A voluminous bluebook on Tibet has been published. The principal feature is a strong despatch from Sir Edward Grey, insisting that China shall observe treaties and trade agreements, intimating that we are prepared to protect our interests in Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan, and warning China of the inadvisability of increasing her troops in that vicinity.

LATER.

The Tibet bluebook covers the period from 1904 onwards and concludes with extensive correspondence on the present situation up to 4th May, 1910. The Tibetan ministers repeatedly requested despatch of a British Officer to enquire into Chinese interference in the administration and asked for an alliance similar to that between India and Nepal.

Sir Edward Grey instructed Mr. Mueller on 8th April to inform China that Britain expects scrupulous respect for treaty obligations and will not allow administrative changes in Tibet to the prejudice of the integrity of Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan. "We are prepared," he says, "to protect their interests and also to press China to insist on friendly co-operation between its local authorities and our officers, since without such friendly relations, of which there has recently been marked absence, friction between the two Governments is certain." Mr. Mueller is instructed to impress China with the inadvisability of locating troops in the vicinity of the frontier in numbers necessitating corresponding movements on the other side.

A letter from India Office to the Foreign Office, dated 29th April, details restrictions on trade in Indian tea in Tibet and intimates that Lord Morley proposes, if Sir Edward Grey has no objection, to authorise the Government of India to address the Tibetan Government thereanent.

Lord Morley telegraphed to the Viceroy on 4th May that the Dala Lama should be definitely informed that there can be no interference between the Tibetans and China on the part of His Majesty's Government. Steps will be taken to enforce the Anglo-Tibetan and Anglo-Chinese conventions but only the "de facto" Government can be recognised.

The book closes with a memorandum by the Wai-wu-pu dated 4th May announcing the cancellation of trade monopolies in Tibet against which the Legation protested as a breach of the Lhasa Convention.

CHINESE OPIUM TRADE.

New Tax Declared Illegal.

LONDON, JULY 14.

Reuter telegraphs from Hong kong that the Legation telegraphs that the Wai-wu-pu has admitted the illegality of the opium tax, and has undertaken to instruct the Viceroy of Canton accordingly.

AVIATION FATALITIES.

LONDON, JULY 15.

Mr. Kinet, the aviator, who fell at Ghent on Sunday, died last night.

Miss Spencer, parachutist, fell at Coventry last Saturday and has succumbed to injuries.

POLO TOURNAMENT.

Old Cantabs Beat the Tigers.

LONDON, JULY 15.

In the Champion Cup at Hurlingham, Old Cantabs, consisting of Captains Belville, Messrs. Freake and Buckmaster and Lord Wodehouse beat the Tigers, Comte de Madre, Mr. Palmes, Captain Barrett and Mr. Cheaps by seven goals to one. The fight of the losers was most plucky and the defence of Barrett and Cheaps admirable.

RACING AT HOME.

The Eclipse Stakes.

LONDON, JULY 15.

The race for the Eclipse Stakes was run at Sandown this afternoon with the following result :—

Lemberg Neil Gow	} dead heat	... 1
Placidus		... 3

Six ran. Salamis led to the straight when Lemberg came to the front with Neil Gow in pursuit. The race was most exciting and Neil Gow caught Lemberg in the last stride. Placidus was five lengths behind.

The betting at the start was :—

5 to 4 against Lemberg.
6 to 4 against Neil Gow.
7 to 1 against Placidus.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JULY 15.

The death is announced of Colonel Powlett of the India list.

[Colonel Percy William Powlett C.B., C.S.I., was on the supernumerary unemployed list. He was born at Rugby in 1837. He entered the Bengal Infantry in 1855. Bengal Staff Corps, 1861; served with 2nd Punjab Infantry during the Indian Mutiny, 1857-58; present at relief and siege of Lucknow (severely wounded, despatches, medal with 2 clasps); assisted as Adjutant in raising 5th Goorkhas: Asst.-Comr. in Punjab, 1859-65; Asst. to Political Officer with Umbeyla field force, 1863; Asst.-Comr. in Berar, 1865-67; Asst. to Governor-General's agent in Rajputana, 1868-72; Land Settlement Officer of Ulwar, 1872-76; Political Supt. of Kotah, 1876-80; Political Agent in Western Rajputana and Commanding Erinpura Irregular Force, 1880-81; and as Resident of Western Rajputana, 1881-92, was instrumental in bringing about many reforms. He was "decorated" for services in Western Rajputana.]

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S TOUR.

Visit to St. Helena.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 14.

Reuter learns that the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will arrive at St. Helena on the 24th of October, and stay two days. Lieut-Colonel Gallwey will interrupt his furlough, and sail in September to receive the Royal Visitors.

The Duke and Duchess, after opening the Union Parliament, will start for Rhodesia, making trips on the Zambesi in a special launch, afterwards visiting Buluwayo, the Matoppos and Fort Salisbury.

ACCIDENT TO THE "MALWA."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 15.

The steamer "Nairu" which collided with the P. and O. steamer "Malwa" on the 7th instant on her way to Calcutta, arrived at Garden Reach on Wednesday evening. It was apparently an eventful voyage for the "Malwa" as she met with a violent south-west gale off Fremantle on the 27th ultimo, and was late in arriving at that port. When twenty-three miles from Colombo she was travelling at a rate of sixteen knots an hour when the "Nairu" struck her across her bulwarks by the fore-deck, and also just over the water line. A more serious collision was just averted by the "Nairu" swinging round in time to avoid coming in contact with the "Malwa's" stern sheets. The "Malwa" is reported to have put on full steam astern when she found that a collision was inevitable. After the accident the vessels exchanged names by signal and continued on their way. At Colombo it was ascertained that the "Malwa" had had one of her plates just above the water line broken and also had several rivets loosened. Temporary repairs only needed to be made at Colombo to enable the vessel to proceed on her voyage. Permanent repairs will have to be effected after the "Malwa" reaches home.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS IN BEHAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 15.

Unlike Lower and Eastern Bengal, the people of Behar have made a record of progress in new industries during recent years. A successful experiment has been made in fruit canning in Mozafferpore. Great improvement has been made in the methods of manufacturing buttons in Behar. The ebony work from Monghyr continues to maintain its standard of excellence. The carpet industry also is in a flourishing condition. For the first time articles made of German silver were manufactured in Patna city, and considerable progress has been made in the manufacture of cutlery in Patna and Mozafferpore. The competition between two iron factories at Patna and Dinapore, has given a stimulus to the iron manufacturing industry.

KHULNA AND JESSORE DACOITIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 15.

Several youths were arrested and their houses searched by the Khulna Police on the 12th instant at Chandanimohal, and Maheswarpuas, near Khulna town. Some property alleged to have been stolen was found, as a result of the searches at Chandami Mahal. Three more Bengalee youths were arrested at Beniapukur, in connection with the political dacoities at Jessore and Khulna. The several arrests in connection with the recent political dacoities are reported to be the result of a confession of one of the seven accused, in connection with the recent Mahmadpur dacoity at Jessore.

THE PESHAWAR RIOTS.

Sikh Sentenced for Firing on the Mob.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 15.

One Ladhasingh, son of a Garanthi (Sikh priest), of a Sikh Dharamsala at Peshawar, was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment for having fired on the mob on the occasion of the riots at Peshawar.

On appeal to the Sessions Judge, the sentence was reduced to three years and Rs.500 fine. On application for a revision of the order, the Judicial Commissioner has reduced the sentence to one year's imprisonment with Rs. 250 fine.

STEALING A HINDU IDOL.

Fanciful Story of a Dream.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 15.

A curious plea was taken by Mahomedan, who was charged before the Magistrate of of Alipore with stealing a Hindu idol with its ornaments. The accused stated that the goddess told him in a dream the night before, that, as she was not properly worshipped by the Hindu priest, she would be better taken care of by him, a Mahomedan, and that unless he took charge of her worship, she would in her wrath destroy his whole family. The Magistrate not satisfied however with the story of a dream, convicted and sentenced the accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 15.

A suggestion has been made for utilizing the wealth lying idle in religious endowments. It should be of interest to collect reliable data as to the exact amount there is in the keeping of trustees of religious endowments in India. Now that so many schemes for the education of masses are afloat, it may be found practicable to devise measures for the useful employment of a portion at least of the money in trusts. If trustees are persuaded to invest the money in sound business, profits alone will be sufficient both for the maintenance of religious institutions, for which the money was primarily intended, and for other educational schemes.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Only Civilians to be Appointed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 15.

The following Resolution has been issued :—

With the approval of the Secretary of State for India His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has decided that the system of recruitment of officers of the Indian Army for the Military Accounts Department, shall be discontinued and that in future Civilians only will be recruited for the Department who will be appointed by the Secretary of State for India under the rules and conditions notified below.

2 The appointments in the Military Accounts Department and the rates of pay at present sanctioned for future entrants are stated below :—1. A Military Accountant-General as a pay of Rs. 2,500; four Controllers, on Rs. 2,200 each; four Military Accountants, 1st class, on Rs. 1,650 each, and 48 Military Accountants, 2nd class, on Rs. 300-50 1,250 each, making a total of 57 officers. The arrangements of all salaries described in this resolution are however subject to revision according to the requirements of the service.

3. The initial pay of probationers will be Rs. 300 to be raised to Rs 350 on passing one of the two departmental examinations and to Rs. 400, on passing both. Thereafter their pay will be fixed according to the general time scale, Rs. 300 being taken as the starting point. Thus if an officer should succeed in passing both his departmental examinations after a year he would draw Rs. 400 but would not rise to Rs. 400 till he had completed three years' service. Repeated failure to pass the Departmental examination within a period considered reasonable will involve a loss of appointment.

4. The pay of the Military Accountants, 2nd class, on the new scale will, subjet to the conditions prescribed in paragraph 3 above, rise from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,250 a month by annual increment of Rs 50 during their first 30 years of service and thereafter by a biennial increment of Rs. 50 to a maximum of Rs, 1,500. All time spent on leave with allowances on foreign service, on deputation or on special duty will, in the absence of special orders to the contrary, count as service towards increments. The Government of India, however, Reserve to themselves the right of the holding or withdrawing such increments on account of misconduct or inefficiency.

5 No officer on the time scale will be allowed any acting allowances unless appointed to officiate in the grade or Military Accountant 1st class, or in any higher appointment when acting allowances will be regulated by the Civil Service Regulations nor will an officer be allowed to officiate in the grade of Military Accountant, 1st class, unless he is considered fit in every respect to be a Controller of Military Accounts.

6. Promotion to the appointments of Military Accountant General and Controllers of Military Accountants and to the grade of Military Accountants, 1st class, will be made by strict selection.

7. A local allowance of Rs. 250 a month is given to the officer holding the appointment of Military Deputy Accountant-General.

8. The grant of leave and leave allowance, travelling allowances and pension to Civil Officers will be regulated by the Civil Service Regulations.

9. If a sufficient number of Military officers now serving in the Department desire to elect the new scale of pay and promotion the option of doing so will be allowed them (to be exercised within a year from the date of this resolution). The choice once made will be final. Military officers electing the new conditions will be brought on to the time scale of the new list and will for the purpose of increments on that scale be credited with all their service in the Department and be allowed to count their increments starting from the initial salary of Rs. 500 on which they joined the Deparsment, e. g., an officer with five years' service will on transfer to the new scale begin on the stage of Rs. 750, i. e., Rs. 500 initial salary plus Rs. 50 for each completed year's sevice. Their names would however be retained on the old list for the purpose of regulating the promotion of officers who choose to remain under the existing conditions. Leave, pension, travelling and other allowances now admissable to Military Officers will continue to be regulated by Military rules.

CALCUTTA CIGARETTES CASE.

Accused Acquitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 15.

At the High Court Sessions, this afternoon, before Mr. Justice Richardson the case in which Campbell and Bradlaugh stood charged with cheating Buksh Ellahi, a cigarette merchant, concluded. The case arose out of a contract made by accused with complainant for the purchaing cigarettes worth more than 2 1-2 lakhs. It was alleged they wanted it for free distribution along with Chilian coffee. The contract was entered into on the day and Excise Bill increasing the duty on tobacco was passed. They jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty and the Judge, accepting it, acquitted the accused.

SEDITION IN BENGAL.

Further Arrests.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 15.

The Calcutta police made three more arrests in connection with the sedition cases. They arrested Ganendra Bose who evaded arrest when his house was searched and recovered seventy copies of the "Yugantar." They next arrested the proprietor of the Nobya Bharat press and the manager of the Bengal Medical Library on charges of printing and selling respectively of a seditious book "Anal Prabha."

MAHARAJA OF HUTHWA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 15.

The Huthwa Maharani has been deprived of the guardianzhip of her son, the young Maharaja, now in his eighteenth year, Captain Allanson being appointed sole guardian. Baboo Deva dra Nath Dutt, the Dewan for many years of the Raj has had his services dispensed with and ordered to leave Huthwa at once. The young Maharaja goes to college at Ajmere, his mother is allowed to accompany him, not as guardian with a strictly limited number of servants. All this is done under the orders of the Bengal Court of Wards. The Maharani has been, by past Lieutenant-Governors considered particularly capable.

TRIVANDRUM RIOT SEQUEL.

Extraordinary Prosecution Procedure.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TRIVANDRUM, JULY 15.

Another important sequel to the well-known riot which broke out in 1908 is the subject of much comment here. It will be remembered that the Trivandrum High Court, in disposing of the appeals from riot prisoners, acquitted all the men, ordered the immediate arrest of the prosecution Assistant Superintendent of Police and eight other policemen for fabrication of false evidence and subornation of evidence. These men were placed before the Court individually. The Assistant Superintendent was ordered by the First Class Magistrate to be tried by the Sessions Judge. When the Sessions Judge began the case against the Assistant Superintendent it was urged by the latter's Vakils that the order to prosecute was illegal as the sanction of Government was not obtained. This contention was upheld and the man was discharged on this ground.

The Policeman next in rank among the accused was the station house officer, Patchu Pillai. This man was tried by the Sessions Judge, convicted and sent to jail, the High Court upholding the conviction. The other policemen were similarly committed by the First Class Magistrate to take their trial before the Sessions Judge.

When the cases against these policemen were taken up by the Sessions Judge, the Public Prosecutor appeared and submitted petitions in which he asked permission of the Court to withdraw all the cases against the policemen. His grounds were, firstly, that those prosecutions were not private prosecutions but launched by Government, that evidence in all cases was same, that Patchu Pillai, one among them, was punished, that therefore the conviction of other men was certain, that by the conviction of Patchu Pillai, Government were satisfied that justice has been vindicated; secondly, on the ground of public policy the continuation of these prosecutions was not desirable; thirdly, that the cases have been pending for a long time, so a conclusion either way was not particularly necessary; fourthly, the conviction of the policeman was almost certain which the Government did not press.

The Judge disagreed on all points and asked the Public Prosecutor to state further reasons, if any. He said there was higher public policy, namely, the proper administration of justice which requires the cases being proceeded with. The fear of the Public prosecutor was that that the cases would end in conviction. In conclusion the Judge remarked "The matter of these applications is to my mind not administrative but judical, and after the candid avowal by the head Sirkar vakil, there is evidence against these accuseds upon some counts covered by the High Court's judgment in criminal appeal 85 of 1085, is Patchu Pillai's case, evidence which according to him there is every likelihood will result in a conviction for perjury. I think I shall be failing in my duty were I to grant my consent to a procedure which, in the language of the Madras High Court in 2 Weir 655, would have the effect of according a recognition to the compounding af a non-compoundable offence." This order being passed the case was taken up but none appeared to conduct the prosecution.

SIND LIGHT RAILWAY.

Allotment of Additional Capital.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 15.

The directors of the Sind Light Railway, Limited, will proceed to allot the eight and a half lakhs of additional capital for the Mirpurkhas-Khadra extension on Tuesday the 19th instant. The subscription list closes ast noon on that day and we learn that the capital has already been substantially over subscribed.

SEDITIOUS MEETINGS ACT.

The "Pioneer" on the Extension.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 15.

Apropos the introduction of the Seditious Meetings Act, the "Pioneer" says, it would, of course, be worse than futile to extend the Act for so short a period; if the Bill to be introduced in August were intended finally to dispose of the matter. We must evidently assume Lord Morley wishes the new Viceroy to have the opportunity of considering the subject before it settled for ea greater length of time. As Sir Charles Harding to be responsible for the administration of India for the next five years, it is only fair such an opportunity should be given him though the keeping of the Act on the tapis for months together, is not calculated to have a sedative effect on the country.

LATER.

The "Gazette of India" publishes the text of the Bill for the continuance of the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act 1907. This bill will be introduced into the Supreme Legislative Council on August 5th.

COONOOR PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

Visited by Madras Governor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 16.

Their Excellencies Sir Arthur and Lady Lawley accompanied by the Hon'ble Mr. Hammick, Captain Elwes, I.M.S., Mr. A.-Y. G. Campbell and Mr. Gosling, A.D.C., visited the Pasteur Institute yesterday.

ALL INDIA EDWARD MEMORIAL.

Forming the Committee.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 15.

The Committee of the All-India Memorial to the late King is now in course of formation and Provincial Governors are sending up names for the constitution of the Committee. The object is, as already well known, to raise a memorial statue to the late King at Delhi.

THE "PUNJAB ADVOCATE."

A New Vernacular Paper.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 15.

The "Punjab Advocate," a vernacular newspaper, has recently been started at Mianwalli with the object of setting forth the grievances of Hindus in the Frontier Province The District Magistrate demanded from the editor and proprietor of the paper a security of rupees two thousand which was paid.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN BOMBAY.

Nine Persons Burnt to Death.

RS. 60,000 INVOLVED.

A disastrous fire broke out in De Souza Street (Wadgadi, Mandvi), Bombay, yesterday morning, at 3 o'clock, with the result that eight persons were burnt to death having no means of escape and one more died in hospital.

The fire broke out in a five-storeyed house next to the building known as Lalji Doongersey's Malla and occupied by Banis and Bhathia families. It originated in the ground floor in a godown used for storing bales of old papers. It spread upwards with alarming rapidity giving the occupants no time for escape with the result that two persons were burnt to death on the third floor. One man jumped from an upper floor and falling on the road way head downwards had his skull fractured. Death was instantaneous. A party of six persons rushed to the top floor and succeeded in jumping across to the next building, but they could not, however, get down to the street, the place being locked up. When the fire presently spread to this house from the burning building they were all burnt to death. One old woman was picked up in a gulley in a semi-conscious state. She had evidently made an attempt to get out by climbing down the water-pipe and missing her foothold had fallen. She and six other persons who were injured more or less seriously were taken to the hospital, where one person succumbed to the injuries making the death-rall nine in all.

The fire was first noticed by Tribhowandas Ruttonsey, a Bania, living on the third floor of the house, who had left his bed and was looking out of the window. He raised an alarm, in which some of his neighbours joined and attempts were made by shouting loudly to wake the large number of persons living in the building. The fire-brigade was soon on the spot with all the engines of the different fire stations in the City. All possible efforts were made to save the inmates of the house and a large number was got out safely, but nine persons died and 10 were injured. Amongst the latter was Bachubai, a widow, aged 80, the owner of the house, who died in the hospital sometime after admission. She had insured the building for Rs. 40,000 in the Palatine Fire Insurance Company. She was the widow of one Vithal Pradhan Surji, and had mortgaged her property to Mr. Khimji Ramdas, a wealthy Hindu merchant.

This is the third instance of a fire in Mandvi which has resulted in the loss of several lives. The early hour at which it broke out made it difficult to render immediate assistance, and the fire having originated on the ground floor soon destroyed the stairs and thus cut off all means of escape. The large number of persons living on the upper floors had hardly time to run for life and desperate attempts were made to escape the fate of being burnt alive. Many escaped with more or less injuries and ten persons are still lying in the hospital. Among the killed are all the members of one family, the headman of the family was Bhaichand Ruttonsey, a large dealer in salt, who died by jumping from a window.

The fire was got under control at 4-30 and extinguished at 6 a.m. though the debris continued to smoulder all day. A large number of people arrived on the spot in the morning and added to the crowd already collected there. The excitement was intense and relations and friends of the victims and other occupants of the fired house were shouting and crying to ascertain if they were among the crowd or were burnt to death. When the Fire Brigade arrived on the scene it was too late to save the property much less the occupants who were shut up owing to the stairs having been burnt. The salvage corps were not able to do anything; in fact the fire was discovered long after it originated and when help arrived the whole house was full ablaze and completely enveloped in flames. After the flames were put out the charred bodies of eight victims were extricated from the debris. They were burnt and mutilated beyond recognition. The Police had to work hard to preserve order and the excitement among the fenzied crowd was so great that their troubles were increased. The Municipal Engineers Department was also represented and these men also rendered valuable assistance.

The adjoining house a six-storeyed building belonged to Lalji Dongersey, a wealthy Hindu. This house was also partially burnt.

A small house on the other side was also partially damaged.

An inquest was opened by the Coroner in the afternoon and after formal evidence of identifying the bodies further inquiry was adjourned.

The following are the names of persons burnt and killed in the fire:—

1. Bhaichand Ruttonsey (40), a dealer in salts.
2. Mungibai (13), widow of Mulji Kanji.
3. Lekhabai (50), a widow.
4. Purshotum Kanji (9).
5. Javerbai (30), wife of Jetha Raghunath.
6. Mungibai (25), wife of Callianji.
7. Raliatbai (11), daughter of Nathu Narayen.
8. Ladhibai (50), a Brahmin widow.
9. Bachubai (80), a widow, owner of the fired house.

The following are the names of the ten persons now lying in the hospital suffering from injuries received while jumping out of the windows:—

1. Hemraj Lalji (20), a labourer.
2. Luxmibai (19), a Mucadami.
3. Gomtibai Bhaichand (17).
4. Haribai (30), wife of Valji Hamidas.
5. Ramdas Khimji (30), a Mucadam.
6. Mulji Pradhan (15).
7. Lalji Poonja (38), a carpenter.
8. Radhabai (45), widow of Nagji.
9. Parvatibai (40), widow of Wasanji.
10. Dhunji Narayen (49), a tailor.

S.S. "LOWTHER RANGE."

A vocal and instrumental Concert was given in aid of the family of the late Second Engineer of the s.s. "Lowther Range," in the Town Hall last evening, where there were a large number of ladies and gentlemen present. An interesting programme was gone through and the different ladies and gentlemen, who took part in it were loudly applauded on their performance. The comic songs by Mr. L. Mongini were especially applauded, and so were those by Miss Hartles, Mrs. L. W. Michael and others. Signor Ledo Enrico, Second Officer of s.s. "Trieste," sang an Italian song and his performance was also loudly applauded. The Austrian National Anthem was also sung. The Band of the G. I. P. Volunteers played a selection of music during the intervals.

HEAVY CHARGES AGAINST CHUPRA JAILOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 15.

The jailor of Chupra stands charged before a Magistrate with using prisoners for private purposes, for making prisoners work beyond prescribed hours outside the jail, misappropriation, and falsification of accounts. The jailor has been suspended. The case is proceeding.

MANJIS' STRIKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 15.

The trouble which arose from the strike of the Manjis employed by the Eastern Landing and Shipping Co. at the beginning of this month, is now practically at an end. The Company decided that they could not take back the Manjis who struck, and have now got a new staff of about 120 with full crews at work.

DURING her trials the new cruiser "Liverpool" which was built by Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim in sixteen months, had achieved a speed of more than twenty-six knots an hour.

LATEST FROM HOME.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JULY 1.

King George, Colonel-in-Chief of the Grenadier Guards, on June 29 inspected the regiment in the grounds of Buckingham Palace and addressed the troops, after which he conferred on Colonel Gilmour the third class of the Royal Victorian Order, and on the Earl of Cavan and Colonel Ruggles-Brize the Fourth Class of the Order.

The Prince of Wales was on June 24 confirmed by the Archbishop of Canterbury at Windsor in the presence of most of the members of the Royal Family and a distinguished gathering of invited guests.

A third meeting of representatives of the Government and the Opposition was held on June 27 in the Prime Minister's room at the House of Commons for the discussion of the Constitutional question.

The House of Commons was in Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates on June 27, and considered the Vote for the War Office, which was agreed to after a long debate.

In the House of Commons on June 28 Mr. Asquith introduced a Bill to alter the form of the Declaration required to be made by the Sovereign on his Accession. The first reading of the Bill was carried by 383 votes to forty-two.

Mr. Asquith stated in the House of Commons yesterday that an autumn session would be necessary.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer subsequently made his annual Budget statement in a speech of exceptional brevity.

After the customary discursive debate, begun by Mr. Austen Chamberlain, the tea duty resolution was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

Mr. R. W. Carlyle, of the Indian Civil Service, has been appointed a member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General of India for the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, in succession to Mr. J. O. Miller, who is about to retire.

Sir Arthur Nicolson, British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, has been appointed Permanent Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in succession to Sir Charles Hardinge.

Four new bishops were consecrated on June 24—three at Westminster Abbey and one in Scotland. The new Bishop of Lincoln was enthroned yesterday.

The Roman Catholic Cathedral at Westminster was consecrated on June 24 by Archbishop Bourne.

The Imperial Maritime League have addressed a letter to the Prime Minister appealing to him to obtain sanction during the present Parliamentary session to a loan of £10,000,000 for national defence.

Earl Roberts presided on June 29 at the annual meeting of the National Service League, and in reviewing the annual report quoted figures showing the growth of the movement in the past year. Lord Curzon subsequently addressed the meeting.

Judgment was given at Killarney on June 22 in the East Kerry election petition. Mr. Eugene O'Sullivan, the sitting member, was unseated, and it was decided to report as guilty of corrupt practices the respondent himself and seven other persons.

A memorial to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Royal Dragoons who died in the South African war was unveiled and solemnly dedicated on June 27 in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Two important features were added to the programme of the Royal Naval and Military Tournament on June 27, the one being a display of "advanced recreational gymnastics," and the other an exhibition of skill in the use of sword and lance by non-commissioned cavalry officers.

James Braid, the famous Walton Heath player, has won the Open-Golf Championship at St. Andrews, this being his fifth victory, which makes a "record," as does his score of 299 for the seventy-two holes.

The Royal Commission on Divorce has adjourned until Oct. 25, the chairman, Lord Gorell, stating that an interval was absolutely necessary on account of the enormous mass of evidence that had been accumulated.

The latest German battleship, named the Oldenburg, which represents an improvement on the Nassau class, was launched yesterday.

The new airship Deutschland, which made a first successful flight with paying passengers from Dusseldorf, has been entirely wrecked on her second attempt on June 28.

The Obituary List of the week includes:—Lieut-Gen. Sir A. G. Ross, K. C. B., Col. W. B. Birch, Surg-Gen. P. G. FitzGerald, and the Duc d'Alencon.

THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of this association was held at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, on June 29.

Lord Reay was re-elected president, and, in acknowledging the compliment, said that the interest taken in Indian subjects in this country was not at all what it ought to be. A Treasury Committee over which he presided reported more than a year ago in favour of establishing an institute of Oriental study in London, but all that had been done was the appointment of a second committee.

Sir Mortimer Durand presided at another meeting of the association held at the Caxton Hall, when Dr. T. L. Pennell read a paper on the Indian frontier tribes. Dr. Pennell, who has been a medical agent of the Church Missionary Society at Bannu for many years, said the Pathans of the Borderland reminded him very much of the Scottish clans of the days of Border chivalry. In some points our rule was not altogether suited to them. He constantly heard complaints from them of the protection and even encouragement which we afforded to usurers, and also of the tardiness and intricacy of our justice. On the other hand, those of the tribes who were on the British side of the border had many advantages.

Col. C.E. Yate bore testimony to the great value of the work medical missionaries upon the Indian border in conducing to good relations with the tribesmen.

The Chairman, in briefly closing the discussion, gave similar testimony, and said he would welcome a great extension of medical missions on the frontier. The "forward policy" with which the name of Sir Robert Sandeman was so closely indentified (so far as the Beloochistan border was concerned) was one, not of mere force, but of conciliation, of getting in among the tribes and making friends of them. He could not agree with the lecturer that the Ameer had managed his frontier tribes well. They gave him a great deal more trouble than they gave us.

LONDON'S FINANCE.

In view of the heavy burden on the rates caused by new national services, the Finance Committee of the London County Council, in a report, state that the question of the relations between London and the Imperial Exchequer have now become one of grave urgency. The net additional burdens on the rates in consequence of these new services are as follows :—Education Acts and Children Act £453,693; Glanders Act, 1907, £11,432; Unemployed Workmen Act, £45,000; Finance Act, 1908 £8,670; total, £518,195. The anticipated effect of the Finance Act, 1910, and the Development and Road Improvement Act, 1909, and Police Act, 1909 is a further net loss of £148 080. The following, among other, recommendations are made:—(1) That London has urgent and special claims for increased grants from the Imperial Exchequer in aid of local rates; (2) that the Council urges the Government to take such immediate steps by the appointment of a departmental Committee or otherwise, as will prepare the way for the general settlement of the question so long and anxiously awaited by local authorities throughout the country; (3) that assistance such as was recommended by the Royal Commission on Local Taxation in 1901 should be at once afforded to London by means of an interim grant; (4) that the Chancellor of the Exchequer be asked to receive a small deputation on the subject.

A Committee comprising of Surgeon-General Lukis, President, Lieutenant Colonels Morris and Moore, Major Gould, members, and Major Bruce Seton, Secretary, is sitting in Simla to consider the possible conversion of the present regimental Hospital system of the I. M. S. into a station hospital system somewhat on the lines existing in the British Army.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE DUTY ON CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

In the House of Commons, Monday, June 27, Mr. Rice asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether an Excise duty is collected on cigars and cigarettes manufactured in India equivalent to the import duties on those articles.

Mr. Montagu: The answer is in the negative.

ARMED RAIDING IN PERSIA.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether he was aware that a conflict had taken place between Russian and Persian troops at the village of Sarkar, near to Zinjan, arising out of the conduct of one Darab Mirza, an officer in the service of the Russian Government, who had fortified the village of Charkar as a preliminary to attacking Zinjan with 800 armed men; whether he was aware that the Persian Government has dispatched troops to stop the misdeeds of Darab Mirza, and that these troops were attacked by Russian troops which were sent to arrest this man because he had broken leave of absence given him to visit Russia; whether any report had reached the Foreign Office from the British Consul that in the conflict the Persian General Ali Khan and another person were killed; if so, would inquiries be made into the whole matter, and steps taken suggesting to the Government of Russia that Darab Mirza might be recalled and dealt with for armed raiding in a neighbouring and friendly country; whether he had any information that Darab Mirza left Kazvin, where he was attached to the Russian troops encamped there, and went to the neighbouring town of Zinjan with an armed band of 800 men, declaring that as the envoy of the Czar and the deposed Shah he was commissioned to put into force new laws, and to specially raise the town of Resht and subsequently to march on Teheran; and if so, had any steps been taken in this matter by the British Government.

THE PESHAWUR RIOTS.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the India Office has received any report regarding the riotous occurrences in Peshawur during March 21 and 22 last; whether he has been informed that the Hindoo community has formulated charges against the district magistrate, and has offered to submit these charges to an impartial inquiry, but that the acting commissioner has declined to receive the petition or a deputation in support of it; whether the India Office has information showing that after the outbreak of riotousness on March 21 the district magistrate left Peshawur in the midst of the rioting without making suitable arrangements for the protection of law and order; and whether in view of these and subsequent petty outbreaks of disorder on the border the India Office has any papers to lay upon the table for the information of members.

Sir J. Rees: May I ask whether it is usual to put the magistrates on trial outside the role of comic opera? (Laughter.)

Mr. Montagu: I will content myself with answering the question on the paper. I would refer to the answer given to the hon. member for East Leeds on June 21. The Secretary of State has received no official report on the subject but he is making inquiry as to the facts.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Earl of Ronaldshay asked the Under Secretary of State for India: How soon the Indian Financial Statement will be in the hands of members.

Mr. Montagu: I hope that the statement will be distributed during the present week.

[The Blue Book was issued on June 30].

Earl of Ronaldshay asked the Prime Minister: If he can state on what day he proposes to take discussion on the Indian Budget.

Mr. Asquith: I cannot as yet fix a date, but full notice will be given to the House.

THE PRESS ACT OF 1910.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether papers will be laid upon the table containing the communications which passed between the Indian Government and the India Office on the Press Act of 1910 and reports concerning the administration of the Act; and whether this will be done before the debate on the Indian Budget.

Mr. Montagu: The Act has not been in force long enough for any reports on its administration to be available at present, but these will be presented in due course. The Secretary of State will consider what other papers, if any, can usefully be presented.

GROWTH OF STATE EXPENDITURE.

On Wednesday, June 29.—Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Secretary of State has information to the effect that the Government of India is about to institute a departmental inquiry into the growth of State Expenditure.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State would prefer to postpone any statement of this subject until the debate on the Indian Budget.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHS IN INDIA.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India. Whether any scheme is under consideration for the establishment in British India of a network of wireless telegraphic communication, such as is contemplated in the French colonies and dependencies in North-West Africa.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State has approved a scheme for the establishment of certain inland wireless telegraphic stations in India.

INDIAN POLICE METHODS.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether any communications have passed between the Secretary of State and the Government of India with regard to the methods employed by the Indian police to extort evidence from untried prisoners; and, if so, whether he would lay those communications upon the table of the House.

Mr. Montagu: I would refer my hon. friend to the orders issued by the Government of India in 1905 on the Report of the Police Commission, and to the relevant provisions of the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure. These were designed to prevent, and are increasingly successful in preventing the extortion of evidence. Any cases of proved abuse of powers by the police are, as the House well knows, severely dealt with by the authorities in India.

CREDIT SOCIETIES AND LOAN BANKS IN INDIA.

Thursday, June 30.—Capt. Cooper asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether any credit societies or loan banks on co-operative principles have been established in India; and, if so, how many; whether any supervision is exercised over them by the Indian Government; whether their working is shown to be satisfactory; whether any financial assistance has been given them by the Indian Government; and whether there is any reason to anticipate any money advanced to them being irrecoverable.

Mr. Montagu: On June 30, 1909, there were 2,608 co-operative credit societies in India. Their working is under the supervision, in each province, of an official registrar and a sufficient staff. They had received £45,743 as loans from Government, their aggregate funds from all sources amounting to £537,675. There is no reason to anticipate that any part of these loans will be irrecoverable. It is expected that as the banks increase in strength the initial advances made by Government will be repaid. I would afer the hon. member to pages 47 to 49 of the Statement exhibiting the Moral and Material Progress of Iddia in 1908-1909.

Capt. Craig: Will the hon. gentleman send a copy of that reply to the Vice-President of the Department of Agriculture in Ireland?

No answer was given.

OPIUM IN THE ASSAM VALLEY.

Sir Herbert Roberts asked the Under Secretary of State for India: What was the amount of opium issued and the amount of duty levied in the Assam Valley districts during the years 1908-9 and 1909-10; and what has been the Treasury price of opium during these years.

Mr. Montagu: The amount of opium issued in 1908-1909 was 60,370 seers, and the amount of duty levied Rs. 17,20,551. The figures for 1909-10 have not yet been received. The Treasury price of opium in 1908-1909 was Rs. 37 the seers. It was raised to Rs. 40 the seer on April 1, 1909.

COMBINED PRIVILEGE LEAVE AND THE INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Attenborough asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether, in view of the fact the Government of India have permitted, within recent years, members of the Civil Service officers of the Indian Army and others entitled to privilege leave, to combine that leave up to the limit allowed with ordinary leave and also in view of the fact that a grant of this concession to the departmental officers and warrant officers of the Indian Army department was one of the recommendations made by the Unattached List Committee held some three or four years ago, he will press the Government of India to give effect to this recommendation without further delay, seeing that this concession, while being a great boon to these departmental and warrant officers would entail no increased expenditure on the revenues of India.

Mr. Montagu: The recommendations referred to by the hon. member are not before the Secretary of State, but he will consult the Government of India on the subject.

NOTICES OF MOTION, QUESTIONS, &c.

EAST INDIA (PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDIAN PRESS ACT, 1910.)

Mr. Keir Hardie.—Address for return showing the Proceedings which have been taken by the Government of India and local governments in India under Sections 4, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 22, and 24 of the Indian Press Act 1910, the names and descriptions of the persons affected and the decision in each case and the result of the appeal which may have been made under Section 17 in any case to the High Court.

Mr. Keir Hardie.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he will grant the Return asked for on the Order Paper in the name of the member for Merthyr Tydfil.

THE POLICE AND THE MIDNAPORE CONSPIRACY.

Mr. Keir Hardie.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether, in addition to Maulvie Masharul Huq, other police officers whose conduct in the Midnapore conspiracy case was the subject of animadversion by the Chief Justice of Bengal have recently been promoted.

THE INDIAN MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Earl of Ronaldshay—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India: If it is the intention of the Secretary of State to advise his Majesty to confirm the temporary appointment of the Hon. Mr. Robertson as a member the Council of the Governor-General in charge of the Department of Commerce and Industry and, if not, will he say if it is the intention of the Secretary of State to advise his Majesty to appoint the member of the Indian Civil Service or a prominent member of the business community in India.

Earl of Ronaldshay.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India: If the member of the Council of the the Governor-General in charge of the Department of Commerce and Industry has invariably been a member of the Indian Civil Service; if not, will he state from what service such member or members have been drawn; and whether personal knowledge of the conditions and circumstances of Indian commerce and industry is an indispensable qualification of anyone holding the appointment.

THE MURDER OF MR. JACKSON.

Earl of Ronaldshay.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India: If Ananta Luxman Kanare, who shot Mr. Jackson, at Nasik, on Dec. 21, 1909, was tried under the special procedure provided by the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, No. XIV., of 1908.

SANSKRIT VS. THE VERNACULARS.

Sir J. D. Rees.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India? Whether the Senate of Madras University has resolved upon certain proposals which in fact will compell students to take up Sanscrit, or other classical languages, to the neglect of the Indian vernaculars.

ROYAL CONFIRMATION.

Queen-Mother's Journey to Windsor.

The little private chapel at Windsor Castle was the scene of a brilliant, yet intensely solemn, ceremony, when the young Duke of Cornwall, newly created Prince of Wales, received the rite of Confirmation at the hands of the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the presence of the King and Queen, the Queen-Mother, and other members of the Royal Family, and upwards of sixty privileged invited guests. Their Majesties the King and Queen, the Prince of Wales, Prince Albert of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family arrived by train at 1.20, and were received at the station, on behalf of the burgesses, by the mayor, Mr. Fred Dyson. Their Majesties drove to the Castle, whither they were preceded by the Queen-Mother and her sister, the Empress Dowager of Russia. The two royal ladies went down into the mortuary chapel below the Albert Memorial Chapel, where the remains of King Edward VII. rest. Some beautiful flowers from the royal gardens were laid in the tomb before the Queen-Mother's arrival, and her Majesty also placed a wreath on the coffin.

The King and Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Queen-Mother, and other royal guests, including Prince and Princess Christian, lunched in the State dining-room and the bidden guests in the Waterloo Chamber. Immediately following luncheon came the ceremony of the day in the ornate private chapel which adjoins the Waterloo Chamber. The royal pew which their Majesties usually occupy was filled by the choir of St. George's Chapel, who were to render the musical portions of the service, instead of their being placed in the organ loft as usual. Here Sir Walter Parratt, Master of the King's Music, presided at the organ.

The King and Queen and another royalties entered the chapel precisely at 3-33, their Majesties escortine the youthful candidate for Confirmation. The Prince of Wales occupied a seat immediately in front of the altar, at which stood the Archbishop of Canterburv, and with him the Dean of Windsor (Dr. Eloit, Registrar of the Order of the Garter of which the Prince of Wales is now a member), the Rev Canon Dalton (Domestic Chaplain), and the Rev. H. Dixon-Bright, Naval Chaplain at Dartmouth), who prepared the royal candidate. On the right of the Prince sat his parents and his sister and brother, Princess Mary and Prince Albert. In the choir behind them were Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, Princess Henry of Battenberg, the Duchess of Albany, Princess Alexander of Teck, Prince Christian, Princess Andrew of Greece, Princess Louis of Battenberg, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein. Prince Francis of Teck, Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, and Princes Alexander and Leopold of Battenberg. On the left were the Queen-Mother and her sister, the Empress Marie, the Princess Royal (Duchess of Fife), Princess Christian, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince Arthur and Princess Patricia of Connaught, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, the Duke of Fife, Princesses Alexandra and Maud of Fife, Princess Marie Louise of Schleswig-Holstein, and Prince Alexander of Greece.

In attendance on the King were Lord Althorp (Lord Chamberlain), the Earl of Granard, Lord Annesley, and Lord Herschell; on the Queen the Duchess of Devonshire and the Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury and upon Queen Alexandra Earl Howe and the Hon. Charlotte Knollys. In addition to the above about sixty guests were bidden by the King these including Mr. Asquith, Lord Knollys, Sir William Carington, Sir Arthur Bigge, Sir Francis Laking, Mr. Winston Churchill, Lady Eva Dugdale, Lord Loreburn, Sir Dighton Probyn, Sir F. Ponsonby, the Rev. Canon Sheppard (Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal), Prince Cherachidje (in attendance on the Empress Marie), and others.

The sun shone through the beautiful stained-glass windows of the chapel upon the brilliant scene. The Archbishop of Canterbury, in solemn tones, commenced the Confirmation service after the opening hymn, "Fight the good fight." The Prince, a boyish figure, in his tightly-buttoned naval uniform, in a low but firm voice, made the declaration.

The following is the vital passage from the solemn rite as administered to the young Prince:—

"Then shall the Archbishop say to him that is to be confirmed:

"Do you here, in the presence of God, and of this congregation, renew the solemn promise and vow that was made in your name at your baptism, ratifying and confirming the same in your own person and acknowledging yourself bound to believe, and to do, all these things, which your Godfathers and Godmothers then undertook for you?

"And he that is to be confirmed shall audibly answer—

"I do."

The Archbishop delivered a brief and very impressive address to the Prince, in which he set before him the lofty ideals of chivalry as set forth by the Order of the Knights of the Garter, and after the Archbishop's exhortation, a hymn, specially composed for the occasion by the Rev. Dixon Wright, and set to the tune of Sir Arthur Sullivan's Queen Victoria's Jubilee Hymn, was sung by the choir. Following the service, their Majesties received the guests in the reception chamber, and shortly afterwards the King and Queen took their departure by motor car to Marlborough House, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Albert, Princess Marie and other members of the Royal Family. The Queen-Mother and her sister motored with the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince Arthur and Princess Patricia of Connaught, to their residence at Bagshot Park. Their Majesties' other guests returned to London by special train.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE.

The following letter is published in the "Times" over the well-known signature "Anglo-Indian":—

Sir,—The telegrams you have published from your Bombay correspondent bear witness to the existence in India of a deep feeling of resentment at the proposed appointment of a young Board of Trade clerk to the important post of Member for Commerce and Industry in the Executive Council of the Viceroy of India. The files of the Indian newspapers contain similar testimony.

The candidate in question is Mr. William Henry Clark, who is thirty-four years of age. I lay no great stress upon Mr. Clark's comparative youth. I recall the remark of Mr. Dooley as the time when it was being said in the United States that Mr. Roosevelt was too young for the office of President. He observed that a man "is old enough to be Prisidint when he becomes Prisidint. If he ain't, 't will age him."

The question of qualifying experience is, however, quite another matter. Such a selection can only be justified if the nominee has very unusual ability and very exceptional experience. No one denies that Mr. Clark has considerable ability, though it would possibly be an exaggeration to call his talents unusual. As for his experience, he became a Board of Trade clerk ten years ago. He went with the Special Mission to China when Sir James Mackay negotiated a very unproductive commercial treaty. He was Secretary to the Royal Commission on Food Supplies in Time of War. Afterwards he became private secretary to Mr. Lloyd George, then to Mr. Winston Churchill, and now to Mr. Lloyd George again. Intimate association with these eminent personages and with Sir James Mackay is no doubt stimulating, but it can hardly be said to confer the experience necessary for an Indian Minister.

The Department of Commerce and Industry is at the present juncture perhaps as important as any branch of the Indian Administration. The Department is a new creation, and was only constituted in 1905. The officer who controls it has charge of Posts and Telegraphs and Customs; he has a large share in the direction of the vast railway system; he exercises supervision over ports and shipping factory inspection emigration, mining, fisheries, external and and internal trade, the cotton duties and an enormous number of subsidiary matters. He is the connecting link between the Government and the commercial communities. Very frequently he has to initiate legislation. As an Executive Member of Council he has further to share the responsibility of every important administrative act undertaken by the Government of India.

When the Department was created the principle was clearly laid down that its head should be either a member of the Indian Civil Service or a man with wide experience of mercantile and commercial business. No one ever dreamed that within five years the authorities at Whitehall would be making a selection from the subordinate ranks of the Home Civil Service. It is no secret now that Lord Curzon meant to recommend an Indian business man of exceptional experience and ability as the first member. He was prevented from doing so by the force of circumstances. He then chose, as an alternative, the very ablest Civil servant then available, Sir John Hewett, now Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces. When the post became vacant by Sir John Hewett's promotion it was literally hawked round the City of London, but no suitable candidate could be found. It was then conferred upon Mr. W. E. Harvey, who had hitherto been Secretary of the Department. Mr. Harvey had a large share in organising the Department, he was skilled in finance, and he had been the official administrator, with very large powers, of the great City of Bombay. He was further acknowledged to be intellectually without a rival among the Civil servants of his own Presidency, and he had the confidence of the commercial communities of India, both European and native. It is his untimely death which leaves the post once more vacant. Between the qualifications of Sir John Hewett and Mr. Harvey and those of Mr. Clark comparisons would be ludicrous.

There never was a time when the commercial and industrial interests of India needed closer or more informed attention and guidance. Though the principal industry of India must always be agriculture, the way to economic salvation lies through the wise encouragement of industrial development. It is not the function of the Commerce Department to invent heroic or unconventional methods of stimulating trade or developing industries, but it can play a great part in the fostering and enlargement of private enterprise. It is still to some extent an experiment, and its success depends very largely upon the retention of the confidence of Indian men of business.

The emphatic and indignant expressions of disapproval now arising in India suggest that Mr. Clark will not enjoy that confidence. The private offices of Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Churchill may be admirable training grounds, but not for that particular post. Public opinion in India contends that the post should be conferred upon (1) a business man who has had a business training, either in India or in England, but preferably in India; (2) or as an alternative, an Indian official with a wide experience both of India and of its commerce. Mr. Clark fulfils neither of these indispensable conditions.

In the circumstances the proposal to send Mr. Clark to India can only be described as an insult both to the commercial communities of India and to the Indian Civil Service. It is not as though capable and qualified men, whose appointment would give general satisfaction, were not obtainable. The "Times of India" remarks that "there are a score of men in the country towering above Mr. Clark at his best." I will venture to name three. The first is Mr. F. C. Gibson, who has just retired from the Indian Civil Service after filling the highest posts in the Finance Department. He is well under fifty, his life has been passed in constant contact with the commercial communities of the great Indian cities, he is recognised as one of the few living experts on Indian currency, and he is a practical business man and a good organiser. The second is Sir William Meyer, still on the active list, who has had considerable experience of the Finance Department, possesses a wide knowledge of Indian conditions, and is endowed with quite exceptional ability. The third is the Hon. M. de P. Webb, chairman of the Karrachee Chamber of Commerce, and a prominent member of the Bombay Legislative Council. Mr. Webb is a man of great energy, large commercial experience, and sound judgment. He has played a great part in the development of the important port of Karrachee, and is in some respects perhaps the best-known business man in India to-day. I have only named three among many possible and suitable candidates. Why go to the junior ranks of the Board of Trade when so many men are available?

I do not care to characterise the proposed appointment by the very ugly word that is being used. Neither do I care to endorse the frequent allegation that, for the first time in the history of these Council appointments, the selection is designedly political, and is intended to establish at Simla a man who will not consent either to the amendment of the Indian tariff or to the abolition of the Excise duties, of which he will have special charge. I prefer to base this appeal upon other grounds.

The Indian policy of the present Government has been the one bright and entirely honourable feature of its term of office. We may differ, some of us, about details of that policy, but its broad principles are deserving of the highest praise. Sometimes it may have been too weak, sometimes it may have done the wrong thing, sometimes it may have interfered too much. These are details, after all, and the fact remains that the Indian record of the Government is unsullied. The Prime Minister has just shown a commendable disregard, both of party claims and of indiscreet aspirations, by recommending the King to confer the next Viceroyalty upon a statesman whose name commands general acceptance. The excellent impression created by this appointment will be sadly deemed if the cabal which thrusts Mr. Clark forward is permitted to succeed.

On June 25 Mr. R. Newstead, of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, sailed from Liverpool by the Moss Line steamship *Menes* for research work in Malta. Mr. Newstead's mission is to investigate the habits of a tiny blood-sucking insect known in many parts of the world as the sand fly, which recent experiments have proved to be a parasite responsible for producing a fever prevalent in Malta during the summer. Many attempts have been made to discover the breeding haunts of this pest with a view to its destruction while in the larval stage, but so far no success has been achieved.

THE HOME BUDGET.

Mr. Lloyd George's Second Statement.

In a crowded House of Commons Mr. Lloyd George made his second Budget statement last night. The main features were:—

No new taxes.
No increased taxes.
No taxes taken off.
Last year's increased whisky duty kept on.
Everything in last year's Budget continued.
Great prosperity in trade; good harvests in different parts of the world; more enterprise; unemployment decreasing.
Greater business activity.
The old country is still the soundest investment going.

Here are the Budget and last year's results at a glance:—

1909-1910.	1910-1911.
Realised Revenue ...£131,697,000	Prospective Revenue ...£199,791,000
Realised Expenditure 157,945,000	Prospective expenditure 198,930,000
Deficit* 26,248,000	Prospective surplus £861,000

* This has been collected.

How the Surplus will be Spent.

Towards technical education	£102,000
Removal of pauper disqualification	450,000
Balance for contingencies	309,000
Total of surplus...	£861,000

The Chancellor's speech was in sharp contrast with that last year. His first Budget statement lasted four and a-half hours, and in the midst of the speech the House adjourned to enable him to recover his exhausted energies. Yesterday it was all over in an hour and twenty-five minutes and the Chancellor who went over his figures in a quiet businesslike tone was as fresh at the end as at the beginning.

THE CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose amid cheers. The House was full as were the galleries for Peers and strangers and it was evident that the statement was awaited with considerable interest.

Mr. George recalled at the outset but without acrimony the circumstances which had delayed the passing of last year's Finance Bill until after the financial year had ended and said that this postponement had a very damaging effect. A month after the expiration of the year two-thirds of the income-tax had not been collected; the whole of the supertax was uncollected and the machinery for the collection of other taxes had not been set up. While the revenue of the country had been affected seriously by these circumstances nothing had hindered the growth of expenditure, which was largely due to the pressure from members on both sides of the House. The expenditure for the current year came to £.71,857,000 and there was a deficit for last year amounting to £26,248,000 for which he had to provide, and, in addition there were arrears of payment into the Local Taxation Account which must be made good. The whole amount which he had to supply was £198,930,000. Turning to the revenue side of the account, he stated that he had collected arrears of taxation amounting to £861,970,000, so that last year's deficit had been all but wiped out already. In addition he had money in hand with which to take up all Treasury Bills and temporary borrowings which the rejection of the Budget, 1909, has necessitated, and the exchequer balances had nearly been restored. The biggest outstanding arrears were in respect of the Licence Duties. He expected before the end of the year to have collected £2,900,000 which he had anticipated as the surplus upon last year's revenue and expenditure account. The commercial outlook for the present year was distinctly bright, and he looked to see a greater volume of trade than had ever been known in the history of the country. Imports and exports were leaping up, and unemployment was declining steadily. The people would be prosperous, and consequently the revenue would expand. The right hon. gentleman dealt at some length with the subject of the whisky tax, admitting at once that his estimate of the revenue which it would bring in was wrong in millions. His only defence, he remarked, and a laughter, was that his estimate was nearer the mark than that of anyone else. There were three causes accounting for the depression of the spirit revenue. The first two, forestalment and the depletion of their reserves by the traders, were temporary; but the third cause—namely, diminished consumption—would be permanent. The consumer, after the additional 3s.9d. had been imposed, found that he could not pay the extra price for the spirit, and therefore he consumed less. To the great delight of temperance members he told the Committee that there had been an immense drop in the consumption. Yet the revenue had not lost in consequence, and there had been a distinct gain to the community, for from the moment the whisky duty was increased drunkenness had decreased enormously. "Any Chancellor of the Exchequer," said Mr. George, who should alter a tax that had such beneficent results would be guilty of a crime against society." Therefore, he went on, the Government must retain the tax. The total receipts from Customs this year at £32,095,000, an increase of £1,365,000 upon last year, and from Excise at £34,270,000, an increase of £1,088,000. Estimating the death duties on a three years' average he looked forward to obtaining from this source £25,650,000 an estimated increase of £2,504,000. The income-tax and supertax were expected to produce £37,550,000, but about £3,000,000 of revenue appropriate to this year would be carried forward to the next because it could not be collected till then. Having stated the amounts he hoped to get from the land value duties and stamps, he put the total tax revenue for the year at £142,455,000. The total non-tax revenue, including, £23,800,000 from the Post Office, would be £27,290000. Adding to these sums the arrears brought forward from last year he said the total revenue for the year would be £199,791,000 and that he would be left with a surplus of £861,000. There had been no arrears from last year, and if matters had followed the normal course, he would have a surplus of £1,300,000. Disclosing what he intended to do with his surplus, he explained that assistance was to be given to local authorities for technical instruction in England and for the police in Scotland, the whisky money earmarked for the purpose being insufficient, and that this would entail a surrender of revenue this year of £103,000. This brought the surplus down to £759,000, and part of this he intended to use for the removal of the pauper disqualification for old-age pensions. No additional charge would be imposed on the local authorities, and the scheme would come into operation on the first of next January. He estimated that in a full year this charge would add £2,500,000 to the burdens of the Exchequer. In the last half of this year the Exchequer would provide £450,000 for the purpose, and so he was left with a balance of £309,000 for contingencies. Forecasting future events, he said, the Government saw their way to start next year a great national scheme of insurance against unemployment and invalidity. The scheme would be on a contributory basis with a liberal State subsidy. In the proposals to which it agreed for the benefit of the poor the nation had not been generous beyond its means; in fact, all the signs pointed to greater prosperity than had ever been known in the whole history of our commercial greatness. Last year five great nations, labouring in the trough of financial embarrassment, had deficits to meet. Only one of them, said the right hon. gentleman, had emerged. After recounting what we had been able to do financially in the last twelve months, "What country, he asked, could show such a record? What other fiscal system in the world could boast of such success? It has been a real triumph." He ridiculed the prophecies of financial disaster in which critics had indulged. "There is no need," he asserted vehemently, "for this well-organised despondency." The right hon. gentleman's stirring appeal to his fellow Free Traders was successful, and he resumed his seat amid their enthusiastic cheers.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, defended himself vigorously against Mr. Austen Chamberlain's charge that his Estimates were speculative, and in a spirit of party recrimination he declaimed with fervour against the Opposition because they had not effected social reforms to which he said, they had pledged themselves. He protested against efforts to decry the prospects of the commerce of the country, and predicted that before long there would be an angry outburst against such tactics and all the wild fiction upon which Tariff Reform was founded.

After further debate, the resolution reimposing the tea duty was agreed to, and the proceedings were adjourned.

NATIONAL BALANCE-SHEET.

Here is the Chancellor's estimate of revenue for this year, showing the increases as compared with last year's receipts:—

	Estimated Revenue	Increase.
Customs	£32,095,000	£1,365,000
Excise	34,270,000	1,088,000
Estate, &c, duties	25,650,000	2,504,000
Stamps	9,600, 000	521,000
Land tax and house duty...	2,490,000	40,000
Income tax	37,550,000	—
Land taxes	600,000	—
Total tax revenue		£142,455,000
Post Office, &c	£23,800,000	
Crown lands	480,000	
Suez Canal sharesand loans	1,100,000	
Miscellaneous	1,850,000	
Total non-tax revenue		27,290,000
Arrears from last year		30,046,000
Total revenue		£199,791,000
Here is the estimated expenditure:—		
Services for 1910-1911		£171,857,000
Payments to Development Fund, &c.		825,000
Deficit, 1909-1910		26,248,000
Total		£198,930,000
Surplus, £861,000.		

THE INDIAN ORDERLIES.

The King's Indian orderly officers, accompanied by Major H. St. A. Wake, 8th Goorkha Rifles, paid a visit to Eastbourne on June 27, and were welcomed by Col. Sir C. Fitz-Gerald and other prominent residents, who entertained them. They were taken to see the match between Cambridge University and Mr. Leveson-Gower's Eleven, and at luncheon Major-Gen. A. Davidson said that, having been at the siege of Delhi, he well remembered the gallant Sirmoor Battalion holding the ridge; consequently it was a double pleasure to him to Subedar Major Santbir Gurung a gallant representative of that far-famed battalion which had fought for the British Raj in many campaigns. He noted with pleasure that the breasts of the Indian officers present were covered with medals and decorations showing that they had fought for their King-Emperor in many parts of the globe, including the mountain passes of Tibet. Major Wake replied, mentioning that the Indian orderlies were deeply impressed by the sad task of being on special duty during the lying-in-State of King Edward. Col. Sir C. FitzGerald submitted "The Indian Army," mentioning that he joined it in 1857, and served with it in several campaigns. Subadar Major Singbir Ghale Bahadur acknowledged the toast.

Queen Alexandra on June 28, at Buckingham Palace, received Major H. St. A. Wake and the King's Indian orderly officers as follow:—Subadar Major Santbir Gurung, Goorkha, 2nd batt. 2nd King Edward's Own Goorkha Rifles (the Sirmoor Rifles); Subadar Major Singbir Ghale, Goorkha, 2nd batt. 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Goorkha Rifles; Subadar Bude Sing Negi, Garhwali, 2nd batt. 39th Garhwal Rifles; and Subadar Baij Sing Rawat, Garhwali, 1st batt. 39th Garhwal Rifles. Queen Alexandra handed to each officer a photograph of King Edward and personally conveyed her thanks to them for their share in the vigil in Westminster Hall.

The Orderly Officers left for India by the mail steamer Morea. On June 29 they were received by the Secretary of State for India, accompanied by Col. Sir James Dunlop-Smith, the Political aide-de-camp, and by Major H. St. A. Wake. Afterwards they were guests at an "At Home" given by Lady Playfair at her house in Ennismore Gardens.

BRITISH COTTON-GROWING.

The prospects of cotton cultivation within the Empire, writes a correspondent of the "Times," have lately been the object of more attention than usual in consequence of the failure of last year's American crop and the shortage of the Egyptian crop. There appears to be no doubt that supply is not keeping pace with demand, and a rather gloomy outlook faces the Lancashire cotton trade. It is a matter of regret, therefore, that the recent appeal made to Lancashire on behalf of the British Cotton-Growing Association should down to the present have yielded disappointing results. The operatives were invited to subscribe one penny per month for fifteen months and although collections have now been in progress for nearly three months, the total amount subscribed has not yet reached £2,500. There are over 600,000 operatives directly engaged in the cotton trade, and a subscription of one penny from each worker would amount to that sum, it is to be hoped that Lancashire will yet respond more liberally to an occasion which affects them so closely. Out of £832,000 actually subscribed or promised to the British Cotton-Growing Association, the total subscriptions from operatives or associations do not exceed £30,000. The financial position of the association shows a balance of £80,000 required to bring the total subscriptions up to £500,000, but a sum of £22,000 has been promised on condition that the remaining £58,000 is subscribed; and the future of the association it is said, depends very much on whether this sum is subscribed or not. It would be difficult to appeal with any force to the Government for assistance unless more effective support is forthcoming from other sources, and it would certainly be a pity if the urgent work which the association has set itself to do were to be hindered at this point by lack of adequate resources.

DEFENCE OF SUBJECT RACES.

A three day's conference on "The Defence of Nationalities and Subject Races," convened by the Subject Races International Committee, was opened at Caxton Hall Westminster, on June 28. Mr. F. C. Mackarness, who presided at the opening meeting, said the conference was being held under the auspices of an International Committee formed to protect the minor nationalities and introduce into international politics that principle which is now recognised by the municipal policy of nearly all civilised countries—that was, the duty of the community at large to protect and help and advance to maturity the younger and weaker members of the community until they were able to protect themselves. In organising and educating public opinion to that end they would, he was afraid, find themselves brought into conflict with the other great, dominant, aggressive principle in modern politics which was known as Imperialism. Imperialism concerned itself not at all with respecting the rights of small nations, but far more with nervously piling up great armaments against every conceivable enemy, from the German Emperor down to the Mad Mullah. Professor Gilbert Murray said that if the nation was to do its work well some self-criticism was absolutely necessary. If there was a failure in the education of subject races there was a failure in everything. Lala Lajpat Rai criticised Lord Morley's scheme for the reform of Indian government, describing it as the most mischievous scheme that could be conceived in the present state of affairs in India. The present system of government in India was sapping their manhood. Mahomed Farid Bey spoke on the subject of Egypt, and Mr. R. B. Cunninghame Graham on Morocco. Further meetings were held on the 29th.

SOUTH AFRICAN UNION.

Lord Gladstone held his first native indaba at Gaberones, on June 27, when he received Khama, Sebele, Bathoen, Linchwe, and others. The chiefs said that they wished to remain as they were and did not desire the change that would be involved by the inclusion of their country in the Union. The Governor-General intimated that it was his keen desire to safeguard the rights granted by Queen Victoria.

Lord de Villiers, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of South Africa, on June 28, at Cape Town, unveiled the statue of Cecil Rhodes which has been erected by public subscription. He pronounced an eloquent pan-egyric upon Rhodes, saying that Rhodes foresaw and strove to attain the Union of South Africa. He never forgot his great duties to the land of his adoption, and he admired the Dutch. Dutch South Africans, therefore, would not withhold tributes to his memory merely because they could not approve every act in his career. Friends and foes alike must confess that of Cecil Rhodes it might well be said, "He was a man, take him for all in all, we shall not look upon his like again."

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Eric Harry Pemberton, 19th Punjabis, eldest son of the late Col. W. W. Pemberton, Indian Staff Corps, and Commissioner, Burma, and Augusta Grace (Gypsie), only surviving child of Capt. Arthur W. Gosset, Queen's Regt., retired Town Court, Orpington, Kent.

THE SITUATION IN EGYPT.

Need of Firm Control.

The "Standard" has received the following letter from a well-informed Anglo-Egyptian correspondent on the present situation in Egypt:—

I think I am reflecting the opinion of most Europeans here when I say that we are tired of the expression "Unrest in Egypt." The expression appears in all the English papers. Is there any real unrest in the country, and if so, why? Personally I think there is none that can be taken seriously, and if there is it is due largely to the Press. The cause of the trouble, if any exists, is, in the first instance, due to the somewhat exaggerated statement against the English and the occupation which are published by the Nationalist newspapers. Such statements ought to have been stopped at the time when first they began to appear. This was some years before Lord Cromer resigned, and consequently it seems unfair to lay all the blame for the present state of affairs on Sir Eldon Gorst.

It is never an easy matter to succeed a man with a great reputation but is is a more difficult task still to succeed such a man who, at the end of his career, altered his policy of firm government and became more lenient. Whether such a policy was justified or not is, I am afraid, proved by the present situation. The Arab newspapers became more and more violent. This was bad enough, but the trouble to-day is accentuated by the fact that most of the European papers translate and republish these articles, giving them a publicity they do not deserve and that is exactly what the Nationalist Press wants. What is the result? European capitalists having this question constantly before them naturally hesitate about investing money here. Every one knows that the country is dependent on foreign capital to develop its resources and make use of the increased water supply which will soon be available.

As present this capital is being frightened away by the articles in the home Press copied from the European Press here, or by excited telegrams from their private correspondents. One paper, I think, went so far as to say that the Army would see some fighting! If quelling street riots is fighting, it may; but if it means fighting in the true sense of the word one would like to know who the enemy would be. If something is not done we may have street rows in the towns, and as a natural consequence some innocent people will be killed. I hope and trust sincerely that such scenes will not occur. It would be a sad blot on our administration of the country, extending as it has over twenty-eight years.

The responsibility for such murders would rest entirely on the local papers, both European and Arab, and on the heads of certain of our own members of Parliament who visited Egypt for a few weeks and who, without studying the whole question, promised to the leaders of the Nationalists various things, such as the evacuation of the country and self-government. Whatever happens in the future, these promises cannot be fulfilled yet. They were sufficient, however, to raise hopes in the native mind, and these hopes were strengthened by the numerous questions asked in the House of Commons. From my own experience, I know that some of even the better class natives had a most exaggerated idea of the influence these members of Parliament had at home.

Much has been said about education. I am afraid that it is responsible for the Nationalist Party to a large extent, and consequently for the present state of things. The country is a purely agricultural one, and once having passed all his examinations there is no opening for the well-educated youth. There are too many lawyers and doctors already, and this class of young man will not return and work at home on the land as he would in England. Government employs some but cannot take them all. The result is that this class is rapidly increasing, and they spend their days in cafes discussing politics. There seems to be no cure for this. In fact the unemployment of the educated classes in one of the most difficult questions to be dealt with. The large European firms obtain all their clerks from the European population, finding them cheaper and more efficient. These students, led by their leaders, form the Nationalist Party. They are really Socialists, and are, as a rule, men with little or no stake in the country, though one must admit that many landowners do subscribe to the funds of the party. One cannot help feeling certain that the fellaheen, the landed proprietors, and the many small

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NATIONAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Speech by Lord Curzon.

The annual meeting of the National Service League was held on June 29 in the Queen's Hall. Lord Roberts presided, and cited facts and figures to show the progress of the League.

Lord Curzon, in moving the adoption of the report, dwelt on the fact that Australia and New Zealand have rendered military service obligatory on every able-bodied citizen, and anticipated that South Africa would adopt the same course.

For my own part (continued his Lordship), I should not be ashamed that the Old Country should receive a lead in this matter from its progeny across seas. It may be that they have a keener vision and livelier sense of public duty, a fuller current of blood running through their veins than we in this old country have. (Cheers.) We have rendered many a service to them in the past, and if in return they succeed in teaching us the obligatory duty of looking after our home defence it will be a return of the debt with compound interest many times over. (Cheer.) but, for my own part, I am rather disposed to think that the most encouraging circumstance of the year is the gradual and continuous conversion to our cause of representative, individuals and bodies drawn from classes of the population against which nobody can say that they are not influential and absolutely disinterested. I will give you three illustrations of my proposition. Only a few months ago there was a meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, who are people not connected primarily with any side in politics, and they passed by a unanimous vote an approval of the principle which we are here to defend to-day. Secondly, I am very much impressed when I read in the newspapers the reports of the meetings and conferences of schoolmasters. And when I read that the headmasters of our great public schools, and not only of the great public schools, but of our secondary schools, in all parts of the country—which, in my view, is rather more important—when I read that these men are coming round very rapidly to the advocacy of our cause, I feel that there is good reason foo encouragement. (Cheers.) Thirdly, there is the case of leading divines and ministers of the Church. In the debate in the House of Lords last summer we had, I think, as many as five Bishops expressing their approval of our views. (Cheers.)

I do therefore say most deliberately the speaker continued that in my view universal military training is required to arrest the physical deterioration of our people—(cheers)—to take hold of the narrow-chested, anæmic, restless denizen of our great towns, and turn him if we can into a citizen and a man. (Cheers.) But pray do not think that I would advocate it in the interests of the poorer or lower classes alone. That would be quite mistaken. There are loafers in every class of society. There is the loafer of the club and the racecourse, and the playground even, quite as much as there is the loafer of the streets in the slums. And the great merit of this measure would be that it would take the loafers of every class, irrespective of position or means, and give them the sort of discipline that all equally require. In fact, I think, we want this measure as a great measure of self-discipline a great measure of self-discipline in an age the prevailing characteristic of which every one of us will admit in its relation to ourselves to be the pursuit of material comfort and the shirking of inconvenient obligations. (Cheers.)

THE TERRITORIAL ARMY.

But I am also one of those who agree with the noble chairman in the scores of admirable speeches in which he has enforced his argument that the system which we advocate is equally indispensable for the country in connection with the scheme of national defence. . . . I do not wish to say anything against the constituent elements of the Territorial Army. Even under circumstances of great discouragement and at the sacrifice of personal leisure and convenience they have taken up on their own account the burden which ought to fall equally upon all. (Cheers). They are doing the work of the nation. But while we pay our tribute to the Territorial Army as individuals, we are here concerned rather to look upon them as a military unit in the defence of the country. I wonder how many members of that Force have during the past year had the fifteen days of training, which is the maximum of training that we were led to expect. I wonder how many of them have had even eight days' service with the other branch of the Army to which they belong. Do we really believe that this Force, in spite of the admirable spirit by which it is inspired is really adequate in numbers, sufficient in equipment, sufficiently provided with officers and guns, and sufficiently trained to be able to hold its own against the trained armies of foreign countries, unprovided at any time they should be launched on our shores? There can, of course, be but one answer to that question. And yet surely, whether we like it or not, that is the test which we have to look to. There is no good whatever in blinking our eyes to the facts. Armies are not made for ordinary everyday occasions of peace alone; they are made to satisfy emergencies, and more particularly to satisfy the most dangerous emergencies that can befall a nation. We have to look to the day—God forbid that it should come!—it may conceivably never come, but history shows that it sometimes has come and that it comes more frequently to those who are not ready for it than to those who are—we may conceivably have to look to the day when our Fleet, our first line of defence, may be scattered or eluded or absent—it is conceivable, though we hope not, that it may be defeated—when our Expeditionary Force may be away from the country engaged in service in some distant part of the world, when an enemy in these circumstances might be able to place upon our shores a force which a few years ago we were told could not be more than 10,000 but has now risen to 70,000—we have to look to the circumstances in which this peculiar concatenation of events might occur, and when we should have nothing but the trained manhood of the nation, whatever it may be, to save us from utter annihilation. (Cheers.) Well, would the Territorial Army fail us on that occasion? It is notorious that they would be inadequate. (Hear, hear.)

NO CONSCRIPTION.

But let nobody misunderstand us. We are not advocates of conscription; we do not want to take the reluctant soldier from his home as I have seen done in foreign countries; we do not want to drag out the reluctant recruit and compel him to fight people in this country or in distant parts of the world; we do not want to have a great standing army in this country; we do not want the ordinary citizen to join in the Army at all or to fight in battles in which he is unwilling to fight. But we want to supplement the Army, and for that purpose it is that we advocate a system under which at some period in the life of every grown man—and as soon after he attains manhood as he can—he shall be taken and shall be given that amount of serious training in the use of firearms and in the art of arms which will enable him, should the contingency come which I was describing just now, to step out from his castle or his cottage, whichever it may be, from the coal-pit or the fields of this country and take his place as a valuable unit instead of a useless unit in the national guard which would then be the unit we should look to for the protection of our hearths and homes. (Cheers.) We are told that it is an unpopular creed, and that its advocates dare not go down and preach it before great meetings in the country. I do not share that belief; it is not borne out by my own experience of public meetings in the country. I do not entertain so poor a view of the democracy of this country, and I think you will agree with me. Let me say in conclusion that I am in favour of a forward policy for our League. (Loud cheers.)

In the evening the annual dinner of the League was held at the Hotel Cecil. Lord Roberts presided, and among the speakers were: Lord Milner, Sir George Reid, and Dr. Parkin.

Mr. W. F. Perrin, of the Indian Forestry Service, will deliver a course of lectures on Indian Forestry at Cambridge during the Michaelmas term of 1910. The lecturer's stipend is provided by the generosity of Sir Dorab Tata, a former member of the University.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

THE CONFERENCE.

The following official statement has been issued:—

"A further meeting of representatives of the Government and the Opposition was held in the Prime Minister's room at the House of Commons this afternoon for the discussion of the Constitutional question.

"10 Downing Street, Whitehall, S.W.,
June 27, 1910."

This is the third meeting that has been held.

In the House of Commons on June 27, Mr. Wegwood asked the Prime Minister whether he expected the Conference between the two front benches on the relations between the two Houses of Parliament to report before the House rose for the summer; and whether in the event of the Conference arriving at any settlement, an autumn Session would be held to give the House an opportunity of discussing the terms.

Mr. Asquith: I think it would be premature for me at this stage to express any opinion as to the date at which we are likely to finish our discussions.

Mr. Wedgwood: Can the right hon. gentleman answer the second part of the question?

Mr. Asquith: No; that is hypothetical.

Mr. Wedgwood: Will the right hon. gentlemen take any steps to find out the opinion of the rank and file of the party?

Mr. Asquith, whose words were only partly heard in the gallery amid laughter to which they gave rise, was understood to reply in the negative.

Mr. Clough asked the Prime Minister whether it was intended to issue periodically official announcements from 10 Downing Street, regarding the Conference, and whether he could now say when the next official announcement would be made.

Mr. Asquith: After each meeting has been held an official intimation is forthwith sent to the Press.

Owing to the Prime Minister's answers, says the "Times," it is now more generally understood than was the case last week that there is no intention of holding hurried meetings of the Conference on the Constitutional question, and that due and necessary deliberation may be expected to characterise the proceedings. Among Radicals some disappointment is in consequence expressed, and there is talk of a deputation to the Government and of the advisability of urging the Prime Minister to call a party meeting on the subject.

There was a rumour in the Lobby on June 29 to the effect that the Conference had broken down and was at an end. The dissemination of this absurd story, remarks the "Times," gave members an opportunity of reviving a little of the excitement which was common in the earlier part of the Session. The source of the rumour appears to be the fact that the Radical members were not told by the Chief Whip what would be the nature of the Prime Minister's statement. They were given to understand that it would be satisfactory from their point of view, and, the wish perhaps being father to the thought, some concluded that the breakdown of the Conference was indicated.

It is taken for granted that the results of the Conference will be made known before Parliament meets in November, and there will be full opportunity for discussion of any agreement arrived at. Moreover, should the Conference break up without achieving any agreement—a contingency which many members last night considered far from unlikely, the Government would proceed with its own proposals, and the session would be followed by a January election. For these reasons the extreme Radicals are satisfied, and the memorial to the Prime Minister will not, in all probability, now be presented.

SITUATION IN EUROPE.

FRANCE.

In the Chamber of Deputies on June 27 M. Briand, the Prime Minister, replied to the score or more of interpellators who have requested explanations regarding the Ministerial declaration made at the opening of the new Chamber. He said that there was no question of repudiating the work of the Republicans, but the Republican Party were now indentical with the Government, and it was their duty to show magnanimity. He proceeded to outline the legislative programme of the Government, and concluded with an appeal to the majority for confidence. The King of Bulgaria was an interested listener during part of M. Briand's speech, which was received with cheers by the Radicals, the centre and all but a small minority of the Republican Left.

M. Briand scored a great triumph in the Chamber on the 28th. He refused to admit a half-hearted resolution of confidence proposed by the Socialist Radicals, and said he would only accept a resolution signed by M. Hess, which contained the words "approving the declarations of the Government." If M. Hess's resolution, he said, was not voted by the Republican majority he would resgin. In the end M. Hes's resolution was carried by 403 votes to 110.

An analysis of the division lists, a Paris correspondent says, makes M. Briand's victory in the Chamber more brilliant than it at first appeared. The route of the malcontent Radical groups was complete, and means the defeat of the petty, factious interests which have long dominated French Governments to the detriment of the national welfare.

The Budget for 1910-11, which was introduced on June 29 in the Chamber, shows a surplus of about £6,000, with a revenue of £170,387,052. No loan will be required.

A proposal to abolish decorations has been debated in the Chamber, which, however, rejected the motion of urgency in its favour. The Premier declared he would gladly see the system abolished, but condemned the present proposal as precipitate and carelessly worked out.

Violent rioting occurred on June 26 in Paris, when the revolutionary members of the General Confederation of Labour attempted to march through the streets with their red flags flying. A collision with the police resulted, in which knives and revolvers were employed, and a score of policemen were injured.

SWITZERLAND.

The correspondent of the "Times" at Geneva wrote on June 26:—The number of foreigners residing in this country has increased to such an extent that in some towns, such as Geneva, Zurich, and Basel, they constitute half the population and in others twenty to forty per cent. In the National Council yesterday, Herr Greulich, of Zurich, compared the present situation of Switzerland to that of the Transvaal in the past, "a situation which cost the Transvaal its independence." The Swiss President, M. Comtess, declared that the Federal Council was aware of the gravity of the present situation, and was studying the matter. Finally the following resolution was adopted by the National Council:—The Federal Council is invited to present a report on the question as to how the naturalisation of foreigners resident and born in Switzerland can be facilitated. Special consideration must be given to the question of the obligatory naturalisation of foreigners born on Swiss territory." About one-third of the population of Switzerland will be affected by the decision of the Federal authorities.

On June 29, about six o'clock in the morning, a Geneva telegram states, the Alpine hotel and bathing establishment on Lac Noir, 3,465 feet above sea-level, was destroyed by fire. It is reported that the visitors, among whom were many English, lost their luggage, and are moving down to the towns in the valley. There was no loss of life. The Lac Noir is in the valley of the Sense, seventeen and a-half miles south-east of Friburg.

At Westminster Abbey, on June 24, the consecration took place of the Rev. Edward Lee Hicks as Bishop of Lincoln, the Rev. J. Walmsley as Bishop of Sierra Leone, and the Rev. T. C. Fisher as Bishop of Nyasaland. The Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by several Bishops, officiated, and the sermon was preached by Bishop Welldon, Dean of Manchester. The consecration and enthronement of the Rev. Dr. G. H. S. Walpole, Rector of Lambeth, as Anglican Bishop of Edinburgh, took place on the same day in St. Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh. The Primus (the Bishop of Brechin) officiated.

WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL.

The Service of Consecration.

The solemn consecration of Westminster Cathedral took place on Tuesday, June 28. A Roman Catholic Church may be used for public worship after it has been blessed, but it cannot be consecrated until its structure is free from all debt. Of the sum of close on £260,000 which has already been spent on Westminster Cathedral, £7,000 remained unpaid until April last; and thus it has happened that though, since Christmas, 1903, not only has the Mass been celebrated daily in the Cathedral, but every public office—Matins, Lauds, Prime, Terce, Sext, None, Vespers, and Compline—has been rendered daily with full music and ritual, it was not till yesterday that it was finally dedicated for ever—according to the words of the rite—to the service of God. The ceremony lasted seven hours. It was not only long and involved, but full of strange symbolism, appealing not merely to Roman Catholics but to all interested in ecclesiastical history and ceremonial.

The first part of the rite—the blessing of the outer walls of the fabric—was performed by Archbishop Bourne, who acted as consecrating Bishop, at 8 o'clock. Three times he made a circuit of the vast and stately building, using a spray of hyssop as a sprinkler for the salt and water with which he aspersed the walls. After the claim of admission, which preceded the entry of the Archbishop, the "ceremony of the alphabet" took place. The building was empty. No one is allowed inside a church during the ceremony of dedication save the consecrating Bishop and his attendants; but by the courtesy of the Administrator, Mgr. Howlett, the representative of The "Times" was permitted to see from the obscurity of a side gallery the curious and elaborate rite which followed.

On the floor of the spacious nave, from the main entrance to the Sanctuary, were painted in white two broad paths, which connected the corners diagonally opposite, and intersecting at the centre of the nave formed a huge figure X, or St. Andrew's Cross. Where the lines of the cross converged was placed a fald-stool; and here the Archbishop, still in cope and mitre, knelt in prayer, while the choir outside sung the ancient plainsong of the "Sarum Anti-phoner," specially edited for the ceremony by Mr. H. G. Worth (of the Pontifical Commission on Church Music) and the organist of the Cathedral, Mr. R. R. Terry. Meanwhile attendants were engaged strewing the nave with ashes. This meant the laying of small heaps of the ashes, about two yards apart, along both lines of the St. Andrew's cross. Beside each heap of ashes was placed a piece of cardboard containing a letter of the alphabet—the Greek on one line and the Latin on the other. The Archbishop then went towards the main entrance attended by the deacon and sub-deacon, and preceded by the Crucifix carried between lighted candles. Starting first from the left-hand corner Dr. Bourne advanced along one path of the St. Andrew's cross, tracing with the end of his pastoral staff the letters of the Greek alphabet on the heaps of ashes; and returning again to the main entrance repeated the process on the other path, tracing this time on the heaps of ashes the letters of the Latin alphabet. This curious ceremony is variously interpreted as symbolizing the union of the Western and Eastern Churches, or the teaching of the rudiments of Christianity, and as a survival of the custom of the Roman augurs in laying their plans for the construction of a temple, or as the procedure of Roman surveyors in valuing land for fiscal purposes.

The "Procession of the Holy Relics," witnessed by a great crowd, was the most spectacular and least symbolical event of the day, the beauty of which was enhanced by the bright sunshine. The holy relics were carried round the Cathedral on four biers, surmounted by silken canopies of varying designs and colours, borne on the shoulders of young priests robed in vestments—among whom was Father Hugh-Benson (son of the late Archbishop of Canterbury) and preceded by thurifers with swinging thuribles scattering the fumes of incense.

The public were then admitted to the Cathedral to witness the depositing of the relics in the altars. Those for the High Altar were small pieces of the bones of St. Boniface of Fulda. St. Edmund of Canterbury, St. Thomas of Canterbury, St. William of York, and St. Francis of Sales, all English saints, except the last, who is the patron of Archbishop Bourne. When the relics, contained in a small silver casket, were placed in position the cavity was closed with a slab and cemented by a mason, never again to be opened. The Pontifical Mass of the Dedication followed, and at half-past 2 o'clock the Benediction brought to a close a service which began at 7-30 in the morning.

On Wednesday, the 60th anniversary of the restoration of the Roman hierarchy of Bishops to England and Wales was celebrated by a Solemn Mass. The Lord Mayor of London attended in his robes, and among others present were the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Ashburnham, and Lord Killanin. Bishop Hedley, of Newport, preached the sermon.

TROPICAL MEDICINE AND HYGIENE.

Mr. W. H. Lever, chairman of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, gave a complimentary banquet on June 25, at the Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, to some of the recipients of the Mary Kingsley Medal of the Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene. Mr. Lever said that at eleven o'clock that night the twenty-third expedition of the school left for Malta under the charge of Mr. Newstead. They had two other expeditions already at work, one under Sir Rubert Boyce in West Africa, and another under Dr. Thomes in Brasil. Surgeon-General Sir Alfred Keogh, C.B., said he had endeavoured to help science in the appointment which he had lately vacated. His special mission was to endeavour to bring into the counsels of the War Office a realisation of the fact that medicine was an applied science, and that it was not concerned merely with the treatment of disease, but with its prevention. The Problem of making the tropics habitable was easy, and they could make such countries as West and Central Africa as salubrious as Liverpool if they would only take the trouble to think about it, and would organise for the purpose. Medical science had also a definite relation to war. He described the work of Sir David Bruce in practically stamping out Malta fever. Thanks to applied medicine there had been added to the Indian Army for defensive purposes last year the equivalent of two battalions. Sir David Bruce, Professor Ross, C. B., and Dr. Sandwith also spoke, and at the close the company drank to the memory of the late Sir Alfred Jones, founder of the school.

THE HOME RULE FOR SCOTLAND.

A meeting of the Scottish Nationalist Committee was held at the House of Commons on June 29. Among those present were: Mr. C. E. Price, Sir J. Jardine, Mr. W. H. Cowan, Sir Henry Dalziel, Mr. A. C. Morton, Mr. Barnes, Mr. A. Chapple, Mr. J. D. Hope, Mr. Munro Ferguson, Mr. A. R. Rainy, and Mr. Pirie. It was intimated that over twenty Scottish members had now joined the group, and it was agreed that any Scottish member in sympathy with the following resolution should be welcomed as a member:—"That a committe, be formed with the object of establishing representative government in Scotland for the control of purely Scottish affairs, to which any representative public man in Scotland who is in sympathy with the movement could be co-opted." Arrangements are to made for holding a conference on the subject in Scotland in the autumn, probably in Glasgow, to be followed up by public meetings at which the members of the committee will be present. It is intended to summon a further meeting of the committee at the House of Commons before the end of the session.

THE QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.

The Queen has made the following appointments in her Majesty's Household:—To be a Lady of the Bedchamber: The Countess of Shaftesbury. To be Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber: The Countess of Airlie, the Countess of Bradford, the Lady Lamington. To be Women of the Bedchamber: The Lady Eva Dugdale, the Lady Mary Trefusis, the Lady Katherine Coke, the Lady Bertha Dawkins.

According to a report of the British Commissioner at Wei-Hai-Wei, 90 per cent. of cases of suicide in China are those of women.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

KISSING THE BRIDE.

At a certain church it is the pleasing custom at a marriage for the clergyman to kiss the bride after the ceremony. A young lady who was about to be married in the church did not relish the prospect, and instructed her prospective husband when making arrangements to tell the clergyman that she did not wish him to kiss her. The bridegroom did as directed.

"Well, George," said the young lady when he appeared, "did you tell the clergyman that I did not wish him to kiss me?"

"Oh, yes."

"And what did he say?"

"He said that in that case he would charge only half the usual fee."

GUARDING IT.

The Bishop of London recently told a good story about a London boy who was unable to keep a coat. His mother pawned every one to obtain drink.

While at camp with 'he Boys' Brigade the lad jumped into the water and rescued a dog, and, as the two emerged, dripping wet, he said:—"Mother wouldn't get much for this coat now."

In recognition of what he had done the officers and members of the brigade bought the boy a coat with brass buttons, and were exceedingly curious to know if it would share the fate of its predecessors.

It did not, however, and they enquired the reason.

"I sleep in it," was the answer.

THE SYMPTOMS OF LOVE.

"Is—oh, is this really love?" sighed Arabella.

"It is, my sweet! I know it!" was Algernon's fond reply. "Describe your symptoms, darling."

"I feel," said the maiden, "as though my heart would leap from my throbbing breast. My throat contracts and then expands, and its muscles leap back and forth."

Then a disgusted tramp rose up from behind the seat where the fond pair were sitting.

"That ain't love, miss," he croaked as he shuffled away. "Try vinegar on a lump of sugar. That's hiccups, that is, lady not love?"

WON IN A COMPETITION.

A well-known business man in Belfast who married recently for the second time, has a bright boy of eleven who should eventually climb to the top of the tree.

On his return from his honeymoon with his blushing but not too beautiful bride, the gentleman in question promptly set out to make the lady and his son acquainted.

"My boy," said he, beaming his best and brightest upon his precious offspring, "this is your new mother."

For a few seconds the youngster, subjected the lady to a most critical examination, and then, 'I say, father!" said he.

"Yes," my son, was the reply.

"Well, dad," continued the youngster, "if it's a fair question, how many coupons did you give up for her?"

THE CONDUCTOR WAS WORRIED.

The conductor was inclined to seek for sympathy "Do you see that woman on the left-hand side of the car, up near the front?" he asked the thin man at the rear.

"Yes' I see her."

"The one with the dizzy hat?"

"Yes."

"Well, I think she's tryin' to cheat me out of a fare. When I went in to collect she never looked around, an' I am quite sure that she didn't pay me before—although I'm almost positive about it. She looks to me like a woman who'd be glad to stir up a fuss. I can pick 'em out as far as I can see 'em. You never spot a woman with a face like that who isn't ready to bluff her way anywhere. I wish to goodness I knew whether she'd paid her fare or not."

"I wouldn't worry about it and more," said the thin man "I paid the lady's fare some time ago—she's my wife."

A PRIVILEGE OF GREATNESS.

The manager of a large firm was a hot tempered individual and was generally known among his clerks as the "terror."

One morning the youngest of the junior clerk was summoned to the manager's presence for having made a trifling mistake. He lamely attempted to explain, but the "terror" cut him shortbrusquely.

"Look here," he exclaimed, "are you the manager here, or am I?"

"Well, certainly I'm not," said the clerk.

"Then—then, if you're not the manager," spluttered the other, "why are you talking like an idiot?"

HADN'T COME TO STAY.

He was a bailiff new at the business and sensitive about performing an unpleasant duty. He was particularly embarrassed because the lady upon whom he had called to perform this unpleasant duty was so exceedingly polite.

Still, the man was at the door, the lady was in arrears in her payments, and he remembered his duty.

"Good morning," said the lady. "It's a beautiful day, isn't it?"

"Beautiful," he agreed.

"Will you not take a chair?" she said.

"Er—no, thank you; not this morning," he stammered. "I've come to take the piano!"

"LET 'EM ALL——"

Charlie and his three sisters had been to visit a relation in the country. Though the invitation had only been for a week, their stay was gradually lengthened to a month. In fact, the uncle began to fear it was going to be a permanent infliction. But eventually they went.

"Well," asked the father, upon the return of his offspring, "was your uncle glad to see you?"

The youngster's face lit up with pleasure at the question.

"Glad?" repeated Charlie. "Uncle glad? Why, dad he wanted to know why we didn't bring you, mother, the maid, the cat, and the dog!"

THE EXCUSE.

Sir Robert Ball, who has been lecturing on Halley's comet, tells an amusing story against himself.

He was engaged to lecture in a remote part of Ireland, but on his arrival at the station looked in vain for the expected conveyance.

Finally, when all the other passengers had dispersed, a typically Irish servant came up to him with:—

"May be you're Sir Robert Ball."

On receiving an affirmative reply, the man broke out apologetically:—

"Oh, sure, your honor, I am sorry to have kept you waiting, but I was told to look out for an intellectual looking gentleman!"

CAUSED THE MISCHIEF.

A woman looked in at the photographer's the other afternoon.

"I have no fault to find with myself and children in the family group you took of us," she began, "but my husband is a complete failure. He looks more like a chimpanzee than anything else, and after all the instructions I gave him as to the correct pose and expression. Why, none of his friends recognised him."

"Madam," replied the knight of the camera, blandly. "I scented trouble with your husband from the first. You know how I begged and entreated, nay, even pleaded with him to look natural."

"That's just it," retorted the partially dissatisfied one; "that's what caused the mischief."

CUTTING!

Private Doolan, the regimental barber, was well known for his carelessness. One day, while shaving Pat Dougherty, he had the misfortune to cut his patron's cheek several times.

Pat took all these gashes in grave silence, but when the shave was over he walked over to his water bottle, which he filled with water, took a mouthful, and, with compressed lips, proceeded to shake his head from side to side.

"What's the matter? You ain't go the toothache?" asked the barber.

"Whist! I was only after trying if my mouth would hold water without leaking!" replied Pat.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure-head of Albion are on the wrapper, sold by Chemists Grocers, etc.

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Pain arising FROM

Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sore Throat from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Neuralgia from Cold, Chronic Bronchitis, Sprain, Backache, Bruises, Slight Cuts, Cramp, Soreness of the Limbs after exercise,

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Animals

Ailments may in many instances be relieved or cured by following the instructions (illustrated) given in the Elliman E. F. A. Booklet 64 pages, found enclosed in the wrappers of all bottles of ELLIMAN'S price 1/-, 2/- & 3/6.

ROYAL for ANIMALS
See the Elliman E.F.A. Booklet
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is available any time—anywhere—if you possess a Thermos Flask. Cold liquids poured into the 'Thermos' *keep* cold—icy cold—on even the most scorching day.

Think how useful when travelling—how invaluable in the sickroom! Hot liquids may also be kept steaming hot for twenty-four hours.

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Strongly and beautifully made—lasts a lifetime—no expense beyond initial outlay—useful every day

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Beware of worthless imitations. Infringers are being prosecuted

Ask to see the Thermos 'Opal' Flasks and the 'Thermolot' (for food).

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After Illness

'VANA' TONIC WINE

'Vana' Tonic Wine is the Ideal Restorative for convalescents. It hastens recovery by enriching the blood, stimulating the digestion, and restoring the appetite. It strengthens body, brain and nerves, and counteracts the fatigue and depression produced by extreme heat.

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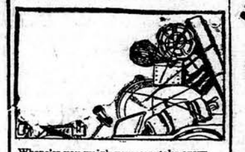
No need to be a Royal Academician To paint your rims and keep them in condition.

Remember this before it is too late, Fit tyres that suit your car's h.p. and weight.



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Fasten your bolts securely; otherwise A sudden burst may cause you some surprise.

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OUR SONITA SODHAK (The great Indian remedy) cures Black and White Leprosy, cures swelling of nose, ears and tips of fingers, loss of sensation & heaviness of the body, black spots over the skin, &c.

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For those who make their garments at home there is no fabric quite the equal of "Viyella." Its soft finish gives comfort to the tenderest skin; it does not shrink, and its texture is just right to provide sufficient warmth without risk of chill.

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Make your own Cigarette
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AG CIGARETTE PAPER
BEST and PUREST
LARGEST SALE IN GT. BRITAIN

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, July 14.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent. ... ... 82 1-8+1-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. 25-22 unchgd
Rentes 3 per cent ... ... 97 1-2 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London ... 20-45 1/2 unchgd
Bar Silver Spot... ... ... 25 1/8+1-8
Do 2 months hence ... ... 24 7-8+1-8
Closing Tone of Silver.—Steady.
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent ... 63 7-4 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying rate) ... ... 1-3-13 1-2 unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 9th June 1910.
Council Bills—Extra allotments—Calcutta Rs.140,000 at is 4d
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ... ... 95 3-4 unchgd
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st ... .
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st .....
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months .....
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months .....
Bar Gold (per oz.)... ... 1 1-8 unchgd
Interest day to day loans... ... 1 1-8
Do. of day market loans ... 1 1-4—1-8

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullions	...£41,400,000	Dec. £	100,000
Public Deposits	...£ 9,500,000	Dec. £	2,000,000
Other Deposits	...£42,600,000	Dec. £	1,800,000
Government Securities	£18,060,000		unchgd
Other Securities	...£30,960,000	Dec. £	5,000,000
Notes and Gold	...£31,300,000	Inc. £	200,000

The Bank's Reserve is 51 per cent. of the Liabilities.

MANCHESTER, July 14.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...	6,000
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp ...	.....
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ...	400
Do. Day's Imports...	12,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot—Dull.	
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ...	Firm.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian...	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market... ...	Quiet.
Mid-Americans	7-9+4-7
Egyptian F.G.F.	11 5/8nochgd

	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D
Cotton Delivery	7-55	7-35	6-89	6-73	6-84
Mid Uplands	+10	+19	+8	+7	+7
G.O.C.					
	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.	
Liverpool	6-62	6-61	6-60	6-60	
	+8	+8	+7	+7	

NEW YORK, July 14.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ...	6,000
Do. Last year	4,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	.....
Do. Exports to Continent	9,500

Futures at New York ... Advanced on bull supported short covering and declined later owing to commission house liquidation.
Oct. 12-76—1
Do at New York ...
Dec. 12-52—1

Spot Cotton at New York ...	13-06+25
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 1/2
Demand Bills	4 85 2/4+1/1
Silver Commercial Bars ...	54 1/4+1/4
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ...	15+1-8
Tone of Spot Cotton	Firm.
Futures at New Orleans ...	Oct. 12-66+1
Do. at New Orleans ...	Dec. 12-55 unchgd

LONDON, July 14.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 61 3-4
" " months, July-Aug.
" " Hamburg.
" " Buyers, sellers, &c., Sellers.

WHEAT.

AUSTRALIAN.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F. 24 1/3
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujrat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship. ... 41 3-4
Do. Months—July-August.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 41
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 39
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs, ex-ship ... 65 1-2
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed—Firm.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 10 1-2 Value Quieter.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags. 17 8 1/4
Months of Shipment.—July-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

IVORY.

The following quantities have arrived to date for the quarterly sales, 19th July :—

tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	
14	5	0	19	East Indian.
3	16	3	0	Abyssinian.
18	13	2	17	Egyptian.
2	9	2	0	West Coast African.
	0	2	25	Lisbon.
	15	0	22	Sea Horse Teeth and Boars Tusks.
40	0	3	27	

Deliveries since April Auctions, 83 3-4 tons.

IVORY QUOTATIONS.

FROM HALE AND SON.

		Solid End.	Hollow End.	Hole.	Prices.
No. 1 Centres hard round	(No. 3)	3 at 31	3 3/8 at 3 5/8	up to 2 1/2	per cwt.
	(" 4)		3 1/2 at 3 3/8		
	(" 5)		3 3/4 at 3 5/8		£ 74
	(" 6)		3 7/8 at 4		
No. 2 Centres, hard round	(No. 7)	3 at 31	4 at 4 1/8	up to 2 1/2	£
	(" 8)		4 at 4 1/4		67 10
	(" 9)		4 1/4 at 4 1/2		
X Centres, hard round		3 at 4	3 7/8 at 4 1/2	up to 2 1/2	£ 63
Soft Centres, round...		3 at 3 3/8	3 5/8 at 4 1/2	"	£ 73
Soft X Centres ...					£ 72
Soft Flat X Centres.					£ 70
No. 1 Centres, hard flat	(No. 3)	3 at 3 3/8	3 3/4 at 3 5/8	up to 2 1/2	
	(" 4)		3 7/8 at 3 7/8		£ 62
	(" 5)		3 3/8 at 3 7/8		
	(" 6)		3 7/8 at 4		
No. 2 Centres, hard flat	(No. 7)	3 at 3 3/8	4 at 4 1/4	up to 2 1/2	
	(" 8)		4 at 4 1/2		£ 65
	(" 9)		4 1/4 at 4 1/2		
Flat X ...					£ 62

		Cut End.	Hollow End.		
Bengal Hollows, round hard ...	B	2 3/8 at 3	3 1/4 at 3 1/2		£ 63
	C	2 1/4 at 2 3/8	3 at 3 1/4		
	D	2 1/4 at 2 1/4	2 3/8 at 3 1/4		£ 61
Bengal Hollows, flat hard ...	B	2 3/8 at 3	3 1/4 at 3 1/2		£ 52
	C	2 1/4 at 2 3/8	3 at 3 1/4		
	D	2 1/4 at 2 1/4	2 3/8 at 3 1/4		£ 51
Ball Hollows, hard or soft ...	A	3 at 3 1/4	3 at	soft	A £ 72
	B	2 3/8 at 3	2 3/8	"	B £ 70
				Hard	A £ 70
				"	B £ 68
	C	2 1/4 at 2 3/8	2 1/4 at 2 3/8		£ 63
	D	2 1/8 at 2 1/4	2 1/4 at 2 3/8		£ 42
	E	2 at 2 1/4	2 at 2 1/4		£ 37
Points usual assortment					£ 38

The following are the rates for American and Egyptian Cotton as quoted as compared with the last week :—

In Liverpool—	7th July.	14th July.	Difference.
Spot ...	7·89	7·94	+ 5
July-Aug. ...	7·44	7·55	+ 11
Jan.-Feb. ...	6·54	6·61	+ 7
In New York—			
Spot ...	15·35	16·00	+ 65
Oct. Futures ...	.....	13·76	.....
Dec. Futures ...	12·57	12·53	+ 1

In New Orleans—

Spot ...	14 15-16	15	+1-16
Oct. Futures ...	12·67	12·66	— 1
Dec. Futures ...	12 56	12·55	— 1
Egyptian ...	11 5-8	11 5/8	Same.

YARN.

American cotton has advanced 5 to 11 points this week over last. The Port Trust warehouses show a decrease of 1,104 packages which predicts a good future. Spinners have not reduced their quotations and are not inclined to entertain any business for forward deliveries. 30's water is still quoted at 10 7-8 to 11d., but this price in comparison to the selling price is too high to admit of any business. Demand locally is very poor. In 2-80 Egyptian grey business was done at 20 1-2d. this week.

Home Prices are as under :—
2-30 s Grey 12d.
2-30 s Bleached 13d.
2-40 s Grey 14d.
2-40 s Bleached 13 7-8d.
2-60 s Grey 16 3-4d.
2-60 s Bleached 17 1-2d.
2-80 s Grey 22d.
2-80 s Bleached 24d.

Local prices are as under :— per lb.

30 s	Water ...	...Rs. 0 10	6 to 0 11 6
40 s	" ...	... " 0 11	6 to 0 12 0
40 s	Glasgow ...	... " 0 11	9 to 0 12 0
40 s	Mull ...	... " 0 11	9 to 0 12 0
60 s	Mull ...	... " 1 2	0 to 1 6 0
2-100 s	Grey ...	... " 1 12	0
2-100 s	Bleached ...	... " 1 13	6
2-80 s	Grey ...	... " 1 5	9
2-80 s	Bleached...	... " 1 8	3
2-30 s	Grey ...	... " 0 11	9
2-30 s	Bleached...	... " 0 13	0
2-40 s	Grey ...	... " 0 13	6
2-40 s	Bleached...	... " 0 13	6
2-60 s	Grey ...	... " 1 1	6
2-60 s	Bleached...	... " 1 1	3

MERCERISED YARN.

Cotton prices are maintained and prices in Manchester have considerably declined. Dealers hold goods bought in a higher market and they are losing heavily. Demand is very poor and new business is impossible for about two months.

Home prices are as under :—

2-80 s	Grey ...	...	... 26d.
2-80 s	Bleached ...	...	... 29d.
2 84 s	Grey ...	...	... 29d.
2-84 s	Bleached ...	...	... 30d.

Local prices are as under :— Per lb.

2-80 s	Grey M. Yarn ...	Rs.	1 9 6
2-80 s	Bleached ...	"	1 10 6
2-84 s	Grey ...	"	1 11 0
2-84 s	Bleached ...	"	1 11 9
2-60 s	Grey ...	"	1 6 0
2-60 s	Bleached ...	"	1 5 6

GREY GOODS.

The Port Trust warehouses show an increase of 1,924 packages, but this large increase is due to the heavy stock of G. P. Drills. Prices in Manchester have declined by 3 to 4 per cent. but still they are not in parity with prices offered by dealers. It is the general belief that there will be a further decline in prices and so dealers are holding on. In superior qualities in spite of the decline business is impossible. Prices in mercerised dhooties have advanced by 2 annas this week and there is every chance of the market reviving, as prices for mercerised bordered dhooties have been maintained on the other sides.

We quote :—

Rallis (Original Fari)		Rs. 5	8 0
Do.	(Imitation Fari)	No goods.	
Do.	100,000	" 6	5 0
Do.	4025	" 5	2 6
Do.	7900	" 5	12 6
Do.	Drills Majid	" 7	7 0
Do.	Jaconets No. 18	" 3	10 0
Do.	do. No. 636	" 3	0 0
Do.	do. No. 138	" 2	12 0
Do.	Mulls No. 525	No goods.	
Ritchie, Four Heads		" 5	10 0
Do.	No. 1566	" 3	6 0
Forbes	No. 651	" 5	6 0
Lyon, Shanker		" 5	12 0
Do.	No. 1575	" 7	6 0
Do.	Bhut Chap	" 6	8 0
Deuhursts 5		" 6	15 0
Do.	B B B	" 8	11 0
Do.	B B	" 7	6 0
Bombay C No. 1500		" 5	9 0
Grahams	No. 2730	" 5	10 0
Do.	Yellow Horse 3lbs.	" 5	5 0
Flemings	No. 463	" 5	3 0
Original Sindaris 8lbs		" 5	11 0
Macdonalds, Drills Queen		No goods.	
Peppell Drills, American		" 10	7 0

WHITE GOODS.

The Port Trust Warhouses show an increase of 1,138 packages which is due to recent arrivals and poor demand. This week showed an improvement over last as there was demand of a retail character. Dealers expect that by the end of the month demand will be brisk. White Dhooties are being inquired after and as Manchester prices are easier business is practicable in some cases. It is reported that a dealer has sold his forward shipments of White Dhooties to bazar dealers at a small profit. White shirtings remain still neglected as prices are too high on the other side.

We quote :—

Graham's Nainsooks		77/7777	No goods.
Do.	do. ...	88/8888	Rs. 2 2 0
Do.	do. ...	A I	" 2 7 0
Do.	do. ...	199/399	" 2 12 0
Do.	Mulls ...	9/999	" 2 10 0
Do.	do. ...	9999	" 4 5 0
Rallis Nainsooks ...		2690	" 1 13 0
Do.	do. ...	61/81	" 1 15 6
Do	do.	7070/9090	" 2 1 6
Do.	do. ...	9999	" 2 3 6
Do.	do. ...	5300/9300	" 2 4 6
Do.	do. ...	7/27	" 2 5 6
Do.	do. ...	88/98	" 2 9 6
Do.	do. ...	39620	" 2 14 0
Rallis Mulls ...		55	" 1 3 6
Do.	do. ...	Sun	" 1 7 6
Do.	do. ...	1170	" 1 8 0
Do.	do. ...	1270	" 1 8 6
Do.	do. ...	50/60	" 2 15 0
Do.	do. ...	6/600	" 2 13 0
Do.	do. ...	6000	" 4 7 6
Do.	do. ...	88	" 3 7 6
Ritchie Nainsooks ...		3939/5959	" 1 12 6
Do.	do. ...	3500/5520	" 2 8 0
Do.	Mulls ...	1260	" 1 15 6
Do.	do. ...	(Jovala).	" 2 8 0
Lyon Nainsooks ...		4545/6767	" 1 15 9
Greaves	do ...	8000	" 3 1 0
Do.	Mulls ...	5060	" 1 10 0
Do.	Nainsooks	30/50300	" 2 1 6
Shaw Wallace's ...		Motor Car.	" No Goods.
Macdonald Mulls ...		64	" 3 8 0
Liepmanns shirtings...		1500s.	" 10 2 0
Holland	...	40000	" 11 0 0
Do.	...	X X X X	" 10 0 0
Lyon	... ...	C 4000	" 13 10 0
Horrocks Shirtings...		M O	" 12 6 0
Do.	do. ...	M H	" 13 6 0
Do.	do. ...	E F	" 16 8 0
Do.	do. ...	S O	" 20 8 0

BOMBAY, JULY 15,

EXCHANGE.

The Market opened at 1s 3 15-16 to 1s 3 31-32d for T. T. and 1s 3 31-32d for Demand and 3 months' sight Credit at 1s 4 1-8d.

We quote :—
Bank's selling—
T. T. Ready ... ... 1s. 3 31-32d.
D. D. Mail ... ... 1s. 4d.
T. T. Forward ... ... 1s. 4d. Sept.
Bank's Buying—
Private D. D. Ready ... ... 1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 m/s " ... ... 1s. 4 1-8d.
" " Forward ... 1s. 4 9-16d. Sept
" 6 m/s Ready ... ... 1s. 4 9-32d.
France 3 m/s " 169 2-4
Marks 3 m/s " 138 1/4
60 d/s. Hongkong 132
" Shanghai 176 3/4
" Japan 150 1-2

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London was 1-8 up both for ready and forward at 25 1-8 and 24 7-8 respectively and New York advanced by 1-4 at 54 1-4.

Locally silver opened at Rs. 73-4-0. The London market having advanced but private advice reporting the market "steady," our market remained easier and sellers being continued forwards declined to Rs. 72-0-0 at the close. Demand for ready was as usual and about 50-60 packages changed hands.

The Gold market remained dull in the absence of any upcountry and local demand and prices remained steady with an easier tone. There is no improvement in sovereigns and prices remained unchanged.

We quote :—

GOLD.

			Rs.	a.	p.
97 Fakirsett	...	...	23	7	0
97 Chintu ...	...	...	23	8	0
National Bank	...	...	24	1	9
Chartered Bank	...	...	24	0	9
Sovereigns Shield	...	...	15	4	0
Do.	Dragon	...	15	0	0
Australian ...	...	...	24	1	3
English Gold	...	...	24	0	3
Native Bullion	...	...	24	0	3
Indian Specie Bank ...		...	24	0	3

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny	...	...	72 15 0
117 Penny	...	...	72 14 0
Local per tola	...	...	0 11 3

FUTURES.

First Settlement	...	...	73 0 0
Second do	...	...	73 1 0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed.—Firm. London prices were 9d up. Locally prices advanced by an anna both for ready and for ward and demand seemed good.

Rapeseed.—Firm. London prices were 6d up. Demand moderate and prices unchanged.

Wheat.—Firm. London prices advanced by 1-8. Demand seemed good and prices advanced by an anna.

Castorseed, Cottonseed.—Firm. Sellers being few prices advanced by eight annas.

Groundnuts, Gingellyseed and Poppyseed.—Quiet but steady. Prices unchanged with moderate demand.

Mowrasseed.—Firm. Prices advanced by two annas, with a good demand.

Description.		Rate.
Linseed, Bold	...	...Rs. 11 7
Linseed, Small	...	... " 11 4
RAPESEED—		
Brown Cawnpore	...	... " 6 6
Yellow do.	...	... " 6 13
Do. Gujarat	...	... " 7 0
Poppyseed	...	... " 9 14
Castorseed	...	... " 39 8 to 41
Mowrasseed...	...	... " 6 14
Maize ...	...	... " 18 to 19
Groundnuts	...	... " 42 to 44
Mustardseed	...	... " 80 to 90
Gingellyseed	...	... " 41 to 52
Khandesh Howri	...	}
Gulburga do.	...	} " 49 to 51
Kalbur do.	...	}
Itarsi do.	...	}
White Gin, Bold 95/5		}
Do. do do 85/15		} " 44 to 48
Do. do. do. 75/25...		}
Do. Mixed 50/50...		}
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...		} " 43 to 44
Do. do. 85/15...		}
Gin, Black Beaver ...		} " 43 to 44
Do. do. Gadag ...		}
Gin Red Khandwa ...		} " 45 to 49
Do. Moggi ...		}
Do. Yellow Hinganghat		}
Do. do. Secunderabad		} " 49 to 52
Do. do. Gujarat		}
Do. Black Kutni		} " 42 to 43
Do. Ahmedabad...		}
WHEAT—		
Pissi ...	...	... " 31 to 33
Hard Red...	...	... " 30 to 32
Cottonseed	...	... " 24 to 26

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 14th July :—

Wheat	...	...	2,513 cwts
Linseed	...	...	7,120 "
Rapeseed	...	...	858 "
Gingellyseed	...	...	215 "
Poppyseed ...	...	...	2,309 "
Groundnuts,.	...	...	260 "
Castorseed ...	...	...	1,505 "
Rice	...	...	1,218 "
Myrabollamp.	...	...	793 "
Cottonseed ...	...	...	4,905 "
Mowraseed...	...	...	6,213 "
Gram	...	...	1,103 "
Joowar	...	...	15 "
Maize	...	...	..... "

The following are the weekly receipts of wheat, seeds and produce into Bombay :—

Description.		Total for the week ending 14th July 1910.	Since 1st Jan. 1910	Since. 1st Jan. 1909
		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Wheat	...	34394	1952796	3299989
Linseed	...	45277	2119017	1427292
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds ...	...	18327	1617512	1138421
Gingellyseed	...	1604	1853350	715516
Poppyseed	...	14116	437104	563894
Groundnuts	...	916	603078	225197
Castorseed	...	16786	852265	888495
Rice	...	71288	3876067	4673264
Myrabollams	...	9223	1070241	660973
Cottonseed	...	36990	5737718	2169445
Mowraseed	...	26935	1140030	176748
Gram	...	12521	527116	518774
Joowar	...	416	261186	308287
Maize	...	...	75519	3690

SHARES.

The market is steady and little improvement in some cases is seen during the week, though transactions reported are limited. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,485 X. D.; Bank of India's have ruled at and about Rs. 68 1-2 C. D.; Indian Specie Bank shares have declined to Rs. 55 C. D.; Bombay Merchants' Bank shares are unchanged at Rs. 10 1-2 ; Bank of Burma's have improved to Rs. 120 C. D. In Miscellaneous Companies, Alcock Ashdown have changed hands at Rs. 266 and Badham Pile's at Rs. 105 C. D.; Bombay Burmah's are unchanged at Rs. 520; the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. shares are steady, ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 97 and preference shares to Rs. 166; the Bombay Steam Navigation Co. ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 297 1-2 and preference shares at Rs. 285; transactions in Central India Mining Co. shares are reported at Rs. 287 1-2 and in Shivrajpur at Rs. 17 1-4; Port Canning and Land Improvment Co. shares are unchanged at Rs. 810; Treacher's are stady at Rs. 545; the Tata Iron and Steel Co. ordinary shares are at Rs. 27, preference shares at Rs 97 and deferred shares at Rs. 78. In mill companies, Cantral India's are steady at Rs. 1,705, Swadeshi's at Rs. 145, Davids at Rs. 396 1-4, Crescent's at Rs. 82 1-2 and Currimbhai's at Rs, 1,080; Colaba Land and Mill shares have advanced to Rs. 1,130, Connought's to Rs. 155 and Finlay's to Rs. 245; Imperial's have changed hands at Rs. 90, and Jamshed's at Rs. 168 3-4; Kohinoor's are steady at Rs. 700; Luxmi Cotton are unchanged at Rs. 1,475; Maneckji Petits have ruled at and about Rs. 2,860; New Great Eastern have been put through at Rs. 182 1-2; New City of Bombay have jumped up to Rs. 755; Standard's are steady at Rs. 1,100; Vishnoo Cotton ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 567 1-2 and preference shares at Rs. 600 to Rs. 605. In Press companies, Indian Cotton are steady at Rs. 145, New Berar's at Rs. 560 and Mofussil's have improved to Rs. 832 1-2. In Railway companies, Tapti Valley have changed hands at and about Rs. 472 1-2 C. D, Ahmedabad Prantaj at Rs. 620 C. D., Amritsar Patte's at Rs. 125 C. D.

The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

COTTON.

Colaba Cotton Market.—Liverpool was 7 to 19 points up and New York 25 points up. The tone of the market was steady and demand both from the Mills and Exporters being moderate prices remained steady for ready lots. The opener showed 4 points down hence the market for futures remained steady. Good Broach opened at Rs. 291 1-2, but there being nominal buyers and sellers closed at the same rate.

We learn of the following purchases :—

Bales.			Rs.
250	Currimbhai Mills...	Nagar	... 257
200	do	...Khandesh	...233/249
200	do	...Parbhani	... 245
1500	Petit Mills	...Sawgin	... 310
200	do	...Mathia	... 258
500	do	...Comptah	...306-308
200	G Cotton & Co	...Akola	... 255
100	do	...Neemuch	... 260
100	Colaba Land	...Dhamangaon	... 225
100	do	...Khandesh	... 215
100	do	...Khandwa	... 220
100	Bussan M K	...Sawgin	... 305
100	Finlay Muir Mill	...Broach	... 295

Description.	Stock on 30th June, 1910.	Increase or Decrease as compared with previous month.	Corresponding Stock on 30th June.				
			1909	08	07	1906	05
Cotton Piece-Goods.	Bales. 13828	+1924					
Cotton Piece-Goods.	Cases. 30922	+1138					
Silk & Woollen Piece-Goods.	Bales 423	+22					
Silk & Woollen Piece-Goods.	Cases 1101	+45					
Cotton Twist & Yarns.	Pkgs. 5746a	—1104					
Silk & Woollen Twist & Yarns.	Pkgs. 1624	—216					
Copper Braziers.	Tons. 985	+171	227	1088	10	130	...
Yellow Metal Braziers.	Tons. 1689	+233	508	1438	362	499	...

*These include 60 packages of Indian cotton yarn.
aThese include 46 packages of Indian cotton yarn.

FREIGHTS.

Ports.	Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp	10 6	... 11 6
Dunkirk	11 0	... 12 0
Havre	11 0	... 12
Hull	10 6	.....
Liverpool	9 0	... 9 6
Marseilles	9 0	... 9 6
Genoa	10 6	... 11 6
London	10 0	.....
Hamburg	11 6	... 12 0
Trieste	11 0	... 12 0
Venice... ...	11 0	... 12 0
Open Ports	Aug.	... 11 0
	Sept.	... 11 6
	Oct.	... 12 6
	Nov.	... 13 6
	Dec.	... 14 6

The Market is steady.

SUGAR.

Local market is steady and prices show an upward tendency. Stock is limited and inquiry is good.

The following business is reported :—

White Java	...Rs 14-2 to 14 3 July about 350 tons.		
R B R	... " 14-1	"	150 "
White Java	... " 13-13 to 8-14	"	200 "

LOCAL PRICES

B R B	...Rs 12-12 (nom.)
White Java	...Rs 12-6
Brown Java	...Rs 11 to Rs. 12
Mauritius	...Rs 11-10 to Rs. 11-14.
China 1st quality	...Rs 12-12
Do 2nd do	...Rs 12-3

Arrivals : A steamer from Mauritius is reported to have brought 24,000 bags.

Stocks :—

Java ...	...	...	3,000 bags.
Mauritius ...	...	...	1,55,000 "

COAL.

	Ready. Rs.	Forwards. Rs.
Heilger's Auchracite Coal ...	12	12 1-2
Do. Standard ...	" 11 1-2	12

METALS.

Copper prices have played a havoc in the local market. Prices are daily on the decline and this week £64-10 is the quotation for Copper. Dealers will not entertain into any contracts at any price as they are of opinion that there will still be a decline and price may touch £60. In yellow metal market has dropped £ 1 and business at £ 54 is reported.

We quote :—

Copper Brazier's 4 X ...	...	21
		28
		35
		42
		56 to 52 6
		63
		70
		77
		84
Yellow Metal Sheets ...	...	31
		38 " 43 13
		35
		42 " 43 6
		48 " 43 2
		53
Tin Ingots. ...	...	... 40 8 to 40 12
Spelter	S M	...
	M M	... " 17 14
	J	...
	G	...
Georgsbutte		... " 22 0
Copper Ingots	K S	... " 17 2

Copper Sheetings ...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14 6-9 51 1-2
Yellow Metal Sheetings lbs. 14, 16 10-12 48-12
10, 12 14-15 45-12
Copper 69 56
" 10 12-54
" 14 16 45-12

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Thursday, July 14.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Coin. Other coin. Rs.
3 Boxes ...	92,160	...	...
1 Bcx ...	...	37,500	...
1 do ...	...	15,000	...
4 Boxes ...	3,07,200	...	...
1 Box ...	39,400	...	...
1 do ...	...	23,530	...

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Govt. of India Rs.	Coin. Other coin. Rs.
1 Bundle ...	...	2,000	...
Importers.		Vessel.	From
National Bank of India Ltd		Caledonia	London
Chartered Bank of India A. and China...		do	do
Mercantile Bank of India...		do	do
Chartered Bank...		do	do
Bank of Bombay		do	do
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp		do	do
H M Hadee		Bulimba	Koweit

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 13th July, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	6	6,819
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	24	23,832

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1910-1911 :—

	Imports.	Gold Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of May 1910—			
Weight in ounces..	300656	68380a	232276a
Value in rupees...	19014978	3925234	15089744
To the end of the month of May 1910—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	580782	116030a	464752a
Value in rupees...	36674378	6636223	20038155
	Imports.	Silver. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of May 1910—			
Weight in ounces.	9941290	771312a	9169978a
Value in rupees...	16728660	1858724	14869936
To the end of the month of May 1910—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.	63155966	10632072	52523894
Value in rupees...			

a Figures defective, the weight of certain postal parcels not being declared by Post Office.

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1910-1911.

	Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas Rupee Standard) In the month of May 1910. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars.	.....	.....	.....
Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments ...	743504	173881	917385
Native State coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees	.....	.....	.....
Purchased Bullion received for Govt. coinage ...	.....	.....	.....
	Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard). To end of the month of May 1910. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars.	.....	.....	.....
Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments ...	1509273	691080	2200353
Native States coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees	.....	.....	.....
Purchased Bullion received for Govt. coinage ...	.....	.....	.....
	Coined and Examined. In the month of May 1910. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale)	.....	.....	.....
Five cents (Tale) ...	.....	2564936	2564936
Rupees a ...	300003	.....	300003
Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees) ...	613008	.....	613008
Twenty cents (Tale).	.....	680000	680000
	Coined and Examined. To end of the month of May 1910. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale)	.....	.....	.....
Five cents (Tale) ...	.....	8301960	8301960
Rupees a ...	1100014	1023462	2123476
Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees) ...	943264	.....	943264
Twenty cents (Tale)...	.....	680000	680000

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

| NAMES. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last half-year's Dividend. | Cash

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JULY 1.

OUR MODERN DRAKE AND HAWKINS.

It is an outstanding characteristic of the Honours List that several great captains of industry are promoted to the House of Lords. How so much will the value of that House be augmented, which has already shown in its recent debates on the Budget and the Veto resolutions that it is such a storehouse of intellect and character as has rarely if ever been equalled in any Legislative Chamber. It is especially important that the voices of these highly successful men should be heard in our national councils at a time when our industrial supremacy is being so sorely threatened. While other men are crying, "Ichabod! the glory is departed!" these vigorous Britons have carried a conquering flag to the ends of the earth. And they do it, though placed at a big disadvantage by Free Trade. Germany can and does secure contract in South America by promising a quid pro quo, the reduction of tariffs or that duty. Our own-contractors have to fight not merely their foreign rivals but those rivals with Governments at their back. In spite of this, Sir Weetman Pearson and his compeer, Sir John Jackson, setting at nought the mighty influence of the United States, who are already to cry out for another Monroe Doctrine, a commercial one, lay down railways across Mexico and across the snow of the Andes. Our modern Drake and Hawkins reap a rich harvest of enriching, not by pillaging, the New World. Mutual pride may England feel in Sir Christopher Furness, who has filled the seas with shipping more numerous than all the galleons and galleasses of the Armada, and has striven to make the humblest toiler in his workshops share in his prosperity.

A GRATITUDE TO A HOSPITAL.

Her Majesty the Queen, by her timely donation, has given a great impulse to the efforts that are being made to free Middlesex Hospital from debt. Founded in what are often regarded as the dark ages of the eighteenth century, this hospital for 168 years has done a great work, especially in fighting that dread disease of our age, cancer. It may almost be called the cancer hospital. The value of its work may be measured by the gratitude of its patients. From all parts, Essex, Bedfordshire, Herts, and Gloucester, they are coming the utmost they can afford for its help. One out of work collects fifty shillings; a fellow who has "no income" contributes five shillings as a thank-offering for kindness to her husband—a particularly touching case this; a wife of a poor labouring man, with five in the house to be kept, sends her half-crown. Eloquent witnesses these to the solid worth of the hospital, which should not be allowed to be burdened with a debt of £20,000. A few thousand pounds have been collected, but not nearly enough.

"WELSH WALES."

The proposal that the Prince of Wales should be publicly proclaimed in Wales represents a just claim. One hopes it will be possible to allow it. "Prince of Wales" has become so familiar a title that nine times out of ten we mention it without the remotest accidental reference to Wales. Yet every schoolboy—not Macaulay's every schoolboy either, but the genuine article—could tell, or ought to be able to tell, how the first Prince of Wales was presented to the chieftains at Carnarvon Castle. It is no fancy title, though it has come to be regarded in that light but a mark of the intimate relationship between the composite "usurpers" of England and the ancient possessors of the land. "Their land they shall have except wild Wales." The first Prince of Wales was an instrument in making them forget the deprivation but now they have forgotten their peculiar possession of him. Perhaps this does not matter very much, but we like the scheme for restoring an old tradition. Moreover the proclamation of the Prince in Wales might cause some inquiry among the general public into the future of "Welsh Wales." At present the country is known as the birth-place of Mr. Lloyd George, and the parent of several handsome watering-places with piers and bands. Really, though the average Londoner knows it not Wales has more claims to attention than these. It is a country where, on the skirts of biggish towns, you may ask your way in English and be answered with a shake of the head—a most courteous shake of the head, but nevertheless an expression of vital patriotism. As for the remoter parts of the country, the speakers of English are comparatively few. Welsh, often regarded as a dead language, is in fact, a very live one. Why, only the other day in a London tea-shop, a young man was seen reading a newspaper. It looked foreign, and one took an opportunity of peeping over his shoulder. And the paper was Welsh, printed in Welsh, easily read in Welsh by the native reader. If one wants to go abroad it is by no means necessary to cross the Channel. You can feel more foreign in some parts of Wales than in the majority of European capitals. One is not sure that, in proportion to the population, they don't speak as much English in Norway as in Wales.

THE TORMENTORS.

The lot of a Liberal Prime Minister is more unhappy than a policeman's, because he has not the policeman's last resort for keeping order. Mr. Asquith is always liable to be upset by the ragged edges of the militant wing of his party, and the only attitude which seems possible to him, on the Conference or any other question, is calm endurance. He does not hit back; he abstains [even from pointing out that the malcontents are a small body whose tempests of wrath should not be allowed to over-ride the sounder counsels of the party. One do not suppose, however, that the Prime Minister will be able to bring himself to receive the propose deputation, or to fall in with the idea of calling a party meeting in order that the country may be apprised of what is being done in regard to the Conference. A full and frank exchange of views between the leader and the rank and file of the party is just what must be avoided at the present moment, and the majority of the rank and file, to do them justice, seem quite aware of the fact. But the miiority cannot endure being kept in the dark. They are fearful lest their cherished principles should be bartered away. Having to fight, they dread settlement. Probably they have no cause to fear. If the Conference should come to anything, the position of the Prime Minister towards his less manageable supporters will be less enviable than ever. His icy reticence is not unimpressive to look upon, but there may be cause later on, if there is not now, to recognise the value of speaking out in a leader—not in the way of information, but of rebuke.

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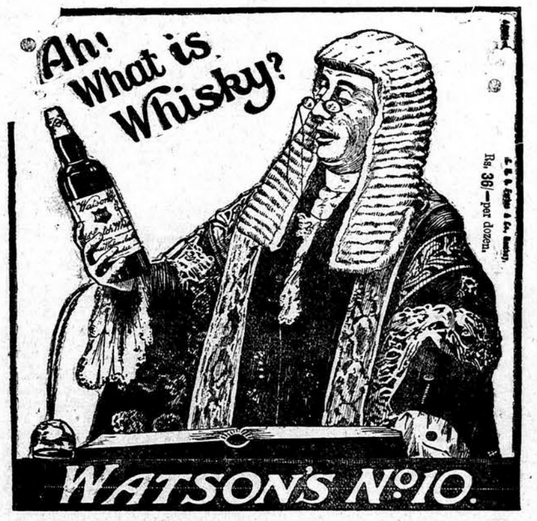

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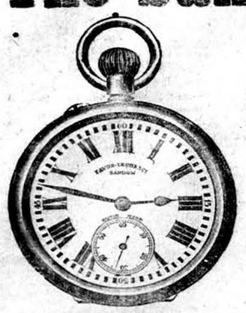

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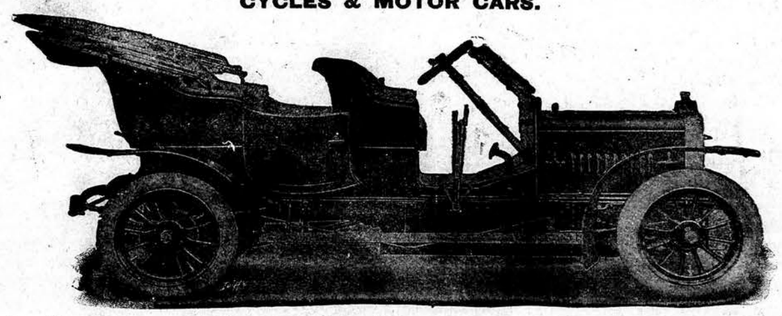

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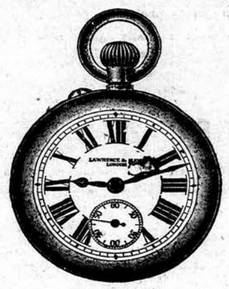

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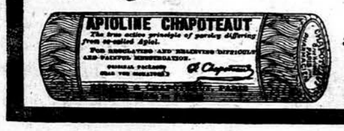

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